

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1918 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Sixteen
Pages

VOL. X, NO. 253

INTER-ALLIED LABOR PROMPTLY REJECTS THE AUSTRIAN NOTE

Conference Unanimously Subscribes to President Wilson's Peace Conditions—Finds Ulterior Motives in Peace Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—When the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference reassembled this morning, the report of the committee on the present international situation was not complete, but that of the committee on war aims was presented, and for the first time, a really serious and orderly, and at the same time highly enlightening, debate developed, which assumed such proportions that the impossibility of concluding the proceedings today soon became evident, and on Mr. Henderson's proposal, it was decided before the morning session closed to continue the conference tomorrow and Saturday, if necessary.

Before the proceedings opened, the return Mr. Gompers called for yesterday, when the individual resolutions submitted were being read, showing the number of members represented by the different groups of delegates, was circulated. Great Britain headed the list with 42 delegates for 6,630,000 members, while America came second with five delegates for 3,000,000 members, France having 12 delegates for 3,000,000, Italy four full and five consultative delegates for 32,000,000, and Belgium eight delegates for 350,000, the figures for the other countries being small.

The War Aims Committee's report was then read by Arthur Henderson, who stated that the committee had considered all the resolutions referred to it, and had drafted a unanimous report regarding the Austrian note, while the first two paragraphs of the report regarding Russia were also adopted unanimously, but in the case of the third and fourth the American delegates submitted alternative paragraphs of their own.

Another question referred to the committee, Mr. Henderson continued, was that of sending a deputation to Russia to ascertain where the difference between the Bolsheviks and the Socialists lay, but as the question came not from the conference but from outside, the committee did not deal with it, but decided to refer it back to the conference.

The committee did, however, recommend the appointment of an executive committee composed of two delegates from each country, to supervise the execution of the conference's resolutions, and to organize any subsequent inter-allied conferences. This question of a permanent committee had been raised before, he said, and its appointment was desirable in view of the difficulties experienced by any one country, when called upon to convene such a conference.

The report having been adopted, the conference proceeded first to discuss the resolution regarding the Austrian note. The debate occupied the whole morning, and at one stage there was an attempt, which originated apparently with the British Left, to adjourn the discussion to enable the separate groups to confer. Mr. Gompers, however, intervened with a motion in favor of continuing the debate until the question was disposed of, though he was "willing that a vote should be taken in the afternoon, and the motion was eventually carried on the understanding that only those speakers who had already applied for a hearing should be heard.

The War Aims Committee was composed as follows: Belgium, Mr. Huysmans and Mr. Vandervelde; France, MM. Longuet and Renaudel; Great Britain, Messrs. Henderson and Hill; Italy, SS. Ransoni and Raselli; Serbia, Mr. Popovitch; the United States (Continued on page two, column three)

GLASGOW WOMEN AND PREMIER OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following letter has been received by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, from the Women's Patriotic Crusade for War-Time Prohibition, which has its headquarters in Glasgow, Scotland. The letter reads as follows: "The debt of the women of Scotland to Canada and her sons can never be paid in words. May we on behalf of the Women's Patriotic Crusade for War-Time Prohibition give some expression to our deep sense of gratitude on the occasion of your visit to the old country. We are filled with admiration of the noble example so efficiently set by the Dominion to the mother country in this matter. It is our hope that the government of the Dominion, having a clear sense of the issues at stake, and having proved the practicability of war-time prohibition, will impress upon the home government the necessity for similar action."

ITALY'S FIRM REPLY TO AUSTRIAN NOTE

Official Message States That Italy Will Continue Struggle Along With the Allies Till a Just Peace Is Secured

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian Government has issued an emphatic reply to the Austrian peace proposal. According to an official message published in Rome, the government points out that the Austrian proposal's object is to produce an appearance of peace, which could have no practical results.

It further declares that negotiations are impossible in face of the recent utterances by the Austro-Hungarian and German cabinet members, which ignore any cession of territory and sanction the shameful treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. The Austrian note also ignores the repeated declarations of the Entente Powers and the United States, expressing their desire for a just peace, and stating the essential basis on which a sound peace could be achieved.

The Austrian note further ignores matters more closely affecting Italian aspirations, the message states. The Austrian Government is perfectly aware of their nature. The Allies have recognized these aspirations, which may be described as aiming at the deliverance of Italians hitherto subject to Austria, thereby realizing Italian unity, and at securing conditions essential to the safety of Italy.

Italy will not cease doing her part in the struggle, concludes the Italian Government, which aims at giving humanity the protection of a lasting peace based on justice and freedom, until the Austrian Government recognizes the aims which are special to Italy, and those general and particular aims for which all the allies are unitedly fighting.

Mr. Hughes' Speech

Australian Prime Minister Says Note Is von Ludendorff's Voice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, in a speech at the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club today made a characteristic reference to the enemy's peace offensive.

"Beaten on the field of battle," he said, "they now seek to snatch a victory by camouflage. Never had a note been more curt or more to the point than President Wilson's, and never was a blow delivered more swiftly, never did one find its way so (Continued on page nine, column three)

CHURCH AND STATE AND JOINT DRIVE

Consideration of Character of National Roman Catholic War Council Shows How the Idea of Union Is Being Realized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—How close a junction of State and church, in contradiction to the fundamental idea of the United States of utter separation of church and State, is being effected in the approaching joint drive for war work funds, becomes the more apparent, in the eyes of local observers here, on consideration of the character of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council.

This is the organization representing Roman Catholic war work, which the government has asked the general public, irrespective of creed, to help, along with the other six war work organizations, both in conducting the campaign and in contributing to it. The budget of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, which the government has approved for the drive, is \$30,000,000.

The National (Roman) Catholic War Council, as has been previously mentioned in these columns, represents the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. When it stepped in to represent Roman Catholic interests in dealing with the government and the public, the relationship with government and public passed from the lay element of the Roman Catholic Church, as expressed in the Knights of Columbus, to the clerical element.

A mere glance at the New World, a Roman Catholic weekly publication of Chicago, will serve to make clear the ecclesiastical nature of the council, which the government asks the public to help. For instance, in the New World's issue of Sept. 13, reporting the adoption of the joint drive plan, may be found these words:

"Following the announcement of a return to the original plan for one common drive for all the war welfare organizations in the country, Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Bishop Patrick J. Hayes and Bishop William T. Russell, composing the administrative committee of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, issued the following statement:

Or this in the Sept. 6 issue—referring to the meeting of the officials of the Knights of Columbus here on Sept. 1 and 2 to protest against what was in fact the original plan for a double drive: "The Supreme Board of Directors of the Knights of Columbus met in Chicago last Sunday for a special session called by the supreme knight, James A. Flaherty. The Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon, D.D., representing the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, participated in the discussions, which started Sunday noon and continued until Monday noon."

Prejudice Injected

Masonic Chronicler Regrets Persistence of Roman Catholic Body

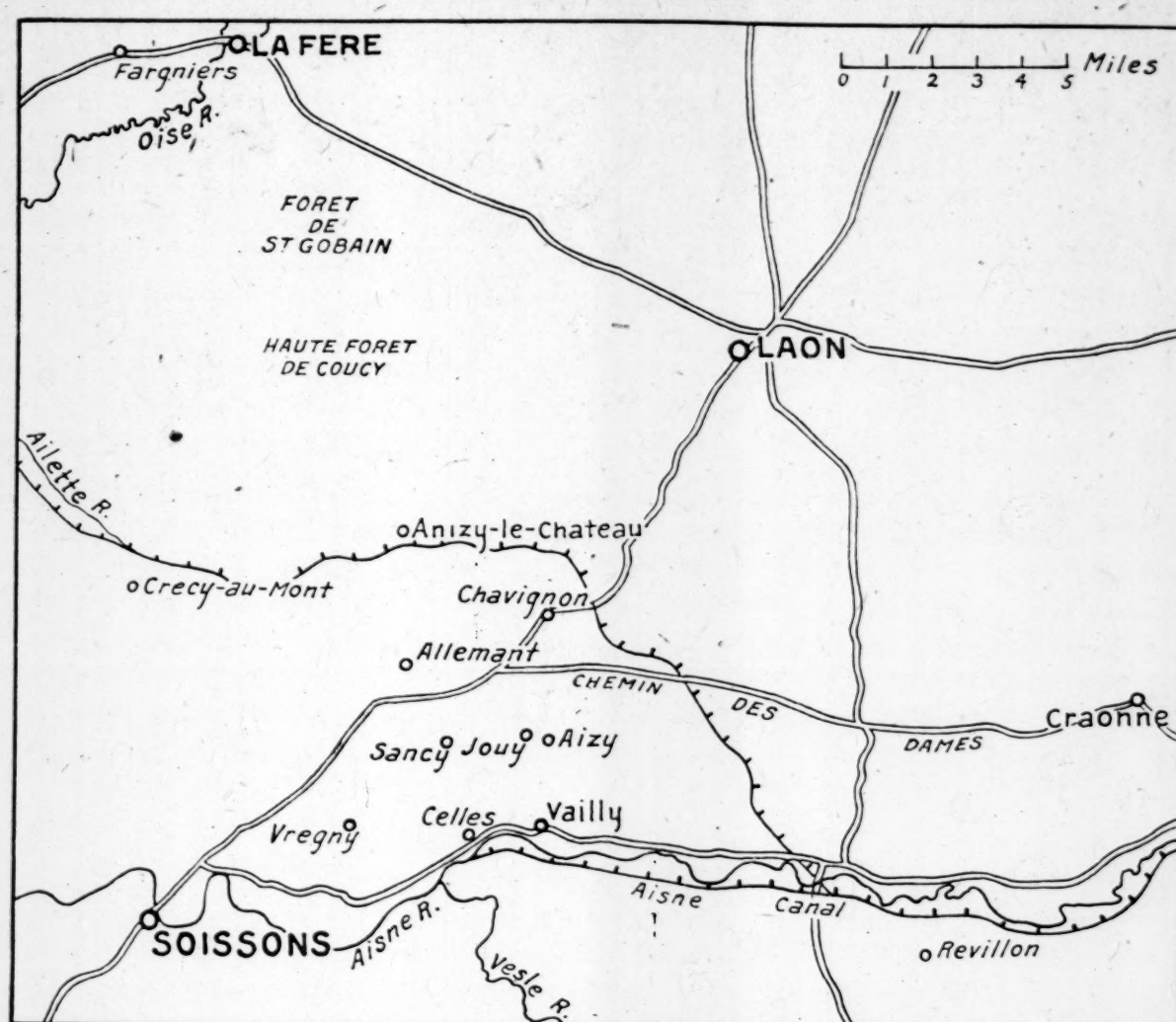
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"By combining the drive, the religious question, caused by the unwarranted action of the Roman Catholics, has been injected into the war work," declares the Masonic Chronicler of Chicago, in an editorial on the drive in its current issue. The Chronicler at the same time announces that since the President has requested the country to join in contributing to the fund it bows to the decree. Says the Chronicler:

"At the request of President Wilson, the War Department, through the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has changed its policy and approved the war chest or merger plan of collecting funds for recreation purposes at training camps. In other words, there will be one drive and each of the different organizations and societies will receive its proportion of the funds so collected."

"The Masonic Chronicler has opposed this method of collecting funds for these different societies, primarily because it did not believe in injecting religion into public affairs, and particularly the army during war. In the opinion of The Chronicler the merging or combining of the funds is an injustice to the Y. M. C. A. The 'Y' has been a great factor in the war, and the people who are informed, recognizing its merit, stand ready to contribute to its funds. On the other hand, the Knights of Columbus are simply trying to duplicate the work of the Y. M. C. A. and promote the interests of the Roman Catholic church."

"The Masonic Chronicler was strongly in favor of the former policy of the War Department to let each society stand on its own merits and make separate drives for funds, believing that it would prevent religious controversies and ill-feeling. It cannot be denied that there are Roman Catholics who will not give to the merger fund, but who will give generously to the Knights of Columbus fund. The same is true of Protestants. By combining the drive the religious question, caused by the unwarranted action of the Roman Catholics, has been injected into the war work. It is impossible to eliminate religious prejudice (Continued on page four, column five)



Scene of General Mangin's maneuvers

Work entrusted to famous French commander is first, to drive a wedge between the German troops in the St. Gobain forest and those holding the Chemin des Dames and, second, to turn the latter position

INQUIRY TO TRACE ACTS OF BREWERS

United States Senate Resolution Calls for an Investigation Into Purchase of Washington Newspaper and Aid to Enemy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of the charge made by A. Mitchell Palmer, custodian of alien enemy property, to the effect that the brewers have bought a paper "in the shadow of the national capital" to further anti-prohibition propaganda, a resolution was adopted by the United States Senate on Thursday calling for a sweeping investigation of the activities of the brewers. The resolution, adopted without opposition, was introduced by Senator Jones of Washington, and authorizes the Senate Judiciary Committee to call witnesses and to conduct a thorough investigation, which is intended to cover sweeping charges of political corruption specified in the resolution. The specific charges to be investigated are:

1. That 12 or 15 German brewers in the United States have bought a paper in one of the leading cities of the country, and that in order to secure control of this paper they put up money amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. No paper and no city is specified, but the paper referred to is The Washington Times, conducted by Arthur Brisbane, who is editor of the New York Evening Journal and of the Chicago Herald, recently secured by William R. Hearst, and;

2. That the organized liquor traffic of the country is "vicious," conducted by men who are pro-German in their sympathies, and who are disloyal to the United States.

3. That brewers have made contributions to political campaigns on a scale unprecedented, and in violation of law.

4. That to control legislation, they have exacted pledges from candidates, including congressmen and senators before election.

5. That to influence public opinion, they have "heavily subsidized the public press and stipulated, when contracting for advertising space, for a certain amount of editorial space, the material being provided by the central office of the Brewers Association in New York, be delivered to them."

6. That to suppress hostile expression, they have boycotted American manufacturers, merchants, railroads and other interests.

7. That they have created a political organization to carry out their propaganda.

8. That they were allied to the German-American Alliance, the National Association of Commerce and Labor, and other organizations suspected of working against the national interest.

9. That they have defrauded the national government, by applying, for propaganda purposes, money which should have gone into the national treasury as taxes.

The documents which Mr. Palmer has just issued, and which, it is believed here, fully vindicate the charges he has made, only touch one phase of the inquiry contemplated in the investigation pending. The Department of Justice will be called upon to supply data relative to the charges of corruption and disloyalty specified in the Jones resolution. In the hearings held last winter by the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, in (Continued on page nine, column one)

LABOR DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At a meeting of cotton strike delegates at Manchester, yesterday, the executive committee recommended the resumption of work. Ultimately the decision was referred to the districts, which, it is believed will accept the recommendations, so that all spinning mills are expected to be working again by Monday, in which event an independent tribunal will be immediately appointed.

Meanwhile, the position regarding the railway dispute remains critical, the conference held, yesterday, between the president of the Board of Trade and the representatives of the Railway Men's Union having failed to effect a settlement, while, later in the day, the executive of the union also rejected the amended proposals made by the government. It is hoped, however, negotiations will be resumed today.

ANTI-RECRUITING EFFORTS CHARGED

Alleged Sinn Fein Movement in Philadelphia—So-called "Envoy of Provisional Government of Ireland" Is Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—What purports to be a movement in this city by the Irish-American Club of a "census to inform men of Irish citizenship of their rights under the draft law" is characterized by Capt. Peter Latham, commanding the British Canadian Recruiting Mission, as a "movement on the part of the local Sinn Fein to interfere with recruiting."

The activities of the Irish-American Club, so-called, which has its headquarters at 726 Spruce Street, have recently gained prominence through the appearance in this city of a certain Dr. Patrick McCartan, who proclaims himself "the envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland," and who has of late been devoting his attention to registering Irishmen of the city and "informing them of their rights under the draft." Letters have been circulated by Dr. McCartan in which he says that the British Recruiting Mission has "bull-dozed and kidnapped Irish boys."

This is denied by Captain Latham, who makes the direct charge that McCartan is trying to interfere with recruiting. He explains that subjects of Great Britain have been asked to come to the headquarters of the mission, where it has been explained to them that by waiting to be drafted in the United States Army they are taking the place of an American, while they could increase the Allies' strength by two men if they enlist now with the British Army.

Captain Latham also points out a number of instances where men who have claimed exemption on the ground that they have taken out only their first naturalization papers and were still British, have also attempted to evade service in the British Army on the ground that they were United States citizens.

This is not the first attempt that has been made to retard British recruiting in this city. When the mission first established headquarters here, it was necessary to have an agent of the Department of Justice stationed near the building to keep members of the Sinn Fein away. (Continued on page nine, column one)

GENERAL MANGIN DRIVING GERMANS FROM LAON MASSIF

Interest Centers on the French Maneuvers in Sector Between Important Enemy Stronghold and the Chemin des Dames

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

General von Ardenne, one of the great military experts of Germany, has been making some interesting discoveries during the last few days. One of these is that the St. Mihiel salient was just an accident which the Germans drove into the French lines, during the early advances of the war. So long as an attack on Verdun was contemplated, the General, is good enough to point out, the St. Mihiel salient was valuable, but when the attempt to storm Verdun was given up, it became a negligible quantity. Thus its evacuation had been under contemplation for some years, and it was eventually carried out when it was discovered that the American forces were about to make an attack which it would not be worth while resisting. It seems almost a pity that an evacuation which had been contemplated for so many years, should eventually have been made with such precipitancy as to leave 15,000 prisoners in General Pershing's hands, but the simple fact is, it now appears, that the official orders of the Tenth German Division, dated September 8th, which have fallen into General Pershing's hands, contain the most detailed instructions for the defense of the salient. So detailed, indeed, were these instructions that the German High Command was under the impression that it had provided for every possible contingency. However, the allied public have made the acquaintance of General von Ardenne before.

The Hindenburg Line

Not that it must be imagined that the General's discoveries stop here. They go even further than this, and in so far as some of these foretell certain events which have not yet come to pass, they are even more interesting than those connected with what the world already knows. For instance, the General informs the world that Lens, Laon, and the Chemin des Dames are outside the Siegfried line, and that they may be given up, at the proper time, in order to make that line more secure. With respect to this it is interesting to learn that though they are outside the Siegfried line, Sir Douglas Haig's attack on that line, in the St. Quentin sector only, has caused a loss to the Germans of 10,000 prisoners in the last two days, without counting their casualties. If therefore several years' preparation to retreat from the St. Mihiel sector caused a loss of 15,000 men, the discovery of how many men will be lost in a retreat from Lens, Laon, and the Chemin des Dames, with only, say, a year's notice, might be reduced to a sum of simple proportion.

The St. Quentin Sector

As a matter of fact Marshal Foch seems to have concentrated his attention for the moment on the St. Quentin and Laon sectors. Sir Julian Byng and Sir Henry Rawlinson, on the north, and General Deneyon, on the south, are busily engaged in closing round St. Quentin itself. Within the last twenty-four hours the first has advanced his line so as to gain possession of Lamplu, a village some three and a half miles almost due west of Le Cateau, so threatening the main link between Cambrai and St. Quentin. In the operations of the last two days he and Sir Henry have, as a matter of fact, taken 10,000 prisoners and 60 guns; whilst Sir Douglas is steadily improving his position along all the other sectors of his line.

The Laon Massif

The most interesting of all the present maneuvers, however, is the attempt which is being made by General Mangin to turn the Germans out of the Laon massif. This enormous mass of rock, which forms a colossal citadel in itself, is being gradually sapped by the French troops. The work entrusted to General Mangin is a dual one. It is, first, to drive a wedge between the German troops in the St. Gobain forest and those holding the Chemin des Dames, and, second, to turn the latter position. With this end in view he has gradually forced his way into Vauxaillon as well as into the village of Allemant, which last lies just two miles due west of the point where the Chemin des Dames enters the main road from Laon to Soissons. A reference to a map will show that, holding the high ground at Vauxaillon and at Allemant, he is gradually breaking the direct communications between the Chemin des Dames and the forest of St. Gobain. And in addition to this he is pushing round to the north of the Chemin des Dames, and so severing its communications with Laon, and outflanking it. Simultaneously with this he is enveloping the southern slopes of the ridge along which the Chemin des Dames runs. He has seized the high ground of Celles above the Aisne, whilst his men have climbed up the almost precipitous cliffs until they have reached the plateau d'Ange Gardien, which lies just north east of Sancy and just south of Allemant. Advancing across the plateau they have pushed back the Germans to the line of the road from Vailly, on the Aisne, which runs into (Continued on page nine, column one)

DAILY INDEX FOR SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Business and Finance	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations	
Extensive Plans for Liberty Loan	
Why Oil Stocks Advance	
Quotations Declared	
Shoe Buyers in Boston	
Railway Earnings	
Westinghouse Electric Prosperous	
Editorials	Page 16
Why Do They Hesitate?	
But Dat Qui Cito Dat	
Richard Jordan Gatling	
Notes and Comments	
Education	Page 14
Education of Women in India	
Scotland Assures Place for Gaelic	
The Ideal School's Library	
Philadelphia and Junior High School	
Scottish University Admission Changes	
Education Notes	
European War	
Labor Conference Rejects Austrian Proposal	1
General Mangin Driving Germans From Laon Massif	1
Official War Reports	1
Anti-Recruiting Work by Sinn Fein in Philadelphia Charged	1
Italy's Firm Reply to Austrian Note	1
War Reports and Comments	2
Establishment of Eastern Front	4
French Post-War Ministry Urged	6
Fashions and the Household	Page 10
Fruits of the Back-Yard Garden	
Individuality in Handicrafts	
Illustrations	
Map of Chemin-des-Dames	1
Map of Balkan Front	2
Marshall Bazaine	2
General Alekseev	2
General Kaledin	2
Armstrong	4
M. Edouard Herriot	6
Pelloux	6
A Brewery Sign	7

Title Design	Page 10
Sea Gulls on the Thames	
General News	
Church and State and the Joint War-Drive	1
Pund Drive	1
Senate Orders Investigation Into Alleged Disloyal Acts of Brewers in United States	1
Attack on Senate After Malvi Case	1
Events in the Recent Spanish Situation	2
Italy and the Shipping Issue	2
Canadian Grain Control Urged	2
Surrender of Bolshevik Leaders Revealed	4
Senate to Hear the Caillaux Trial	5
Ohio County Keeps Honor War Roll	6
Outline of League of Nations Policy	6
French Socialists Policy of Cohesion	7
Claims Board for Santo Domingo	7
Foreign Trade School Course	8
Cotton Ginners Seek High Rates	8
California Sure to Ratify Prohibition	12
Elimination of the Camp Factor	12
Next Victory Loan in Canada	13
United States War Labor Board Sets 8-Hour Day	13
Canadian View of Labor Position After the War	13
Californian Court Construes Anti-Alien Law	13
Letters	Page 3
Gayless Sundays (M. G. Truman)	
Special Articles	
Surrender at Metz of Bazaine	3
Louisiana Pelicans	7
By Other Editors	7
Sporting	Page 8
New York Closes Cricket Season	
Club Can Draft Minor Leaguers	
Many Entries for A. A. C. Meet	
The Home Forum	Page 15
Good Luck	
Geoffrey Crayon Revisits Sleepy Hollow	

the Boissons to Laon road some three-quarters of a mile south west of the point where that road is entered by the Chemin des Dames. Holding this section of the plateau d'Ange Gardien, they have brought the western end of the Chemin des Dames under fire of the French guns. Thus the great turning movement, which may force the Germans out of Laon, which as General von Ardenne thoughtfully reminds us has no connection with the Siegfried line, has begun to develop in earnest.

COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official war statement tonight says:
 "On the battle front between Bois d'Havincourt and the Somme, English violent partial attacks were repulsed everywhere."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public today says:

"Northeast of Bixchoote we cleared a portion of the trenches which remained to the enemy in the fighting of Sept. 9 and took 136 Belgian prisoners. There has been lively reconnoitering activity between Ypres and La Bassée. North of Armentières and south of the La Bassée Canal partial enemy attacks were repulsed."

"In the Moeuvres and Havincourt sectors there was strong artillery fighting. In local attacks here we made prisoners."
 "On the sector from the Forest of Havincourt as far as the Somme the British resumed their attacks against the positions before the Siegfried front. Attacks directed north of Gouzeaucourt and against the village itself failed. A German Jaeger regiment stubbornly defended Gouzeaucourt. Between Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt we repulsed the British who stormed forward several times with strong forces and armored cars. After a fluctuating fight Ephepy and Ronsey remained in their hands. In the evening the enemy repeated his attacks on the whole of this front, but was repulsed."

"Between Hargicourt and Pontreux the Australians penetrated our positions. After a hard fight we succeeded in bringing the enemy, who was advancing by way of Hargicourt and Pontreux, to a halt west of Bellicourt and Bellengise."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
HAVRE, France (Thursday)—The Belgian official communiqué issued tonight, follows:

"On Tuesday night in the Nieuport zone, enemy attacks against our posts were repulsed."

"In the region of Kippe the enemy reconnoitered works we recently captured, but our counter-attacks completely reestablished our positions."

"We captured 20 prisoners and two machine guns."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir Douglas Haig issued the following communiqué tonight:

"North of Trescault, the heavy nature and severity of the losses of the enemy in his counter-attacks yesterday afternoon is confirmed."

"We have made more than 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns have been captured."

"East of Ephepy and in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt we gained ground today north of Bois Gauche."

"On the remainder of the battle front there were local engagements."

"South of Auchy-lez-La Bassée we captured a few prisoners."

"West of Wytchaete we improved our positions."

"East of Neuve Chapelle and north of Ypres and Comines canal we repulsed enemy raiding parties."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement, today, which reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon a violent bombardment from a large number of guns was opened by the enemy on the northern portion of the battle front, between Gouzeaucourt and the Arras-Cambrai road. Telephone communication with the divisions in the line was rapidly cut by the intensity of the hostile fire."

"At 5 o'clock in the evening German infantry attacked in the streets on a wide front from the neighborhood of Trescault northwards. At all points they were completely repulsed with great loss by troops of the guards of the third and thirty-seventh divisions. Another strong attack delivered shortly afterwards north of Moeuvres was also driven off with heavy German losses. At certain localities divisions of the enemy succeeded in reaching and entering our trenches, where they were overwhelmed by counter-attacks."

"In all such localities our line has been reestablished and is intact. Many prisoners have been taken by our troops and great numbers of Germans are lying before our positions on the whole front of the enemy attack."

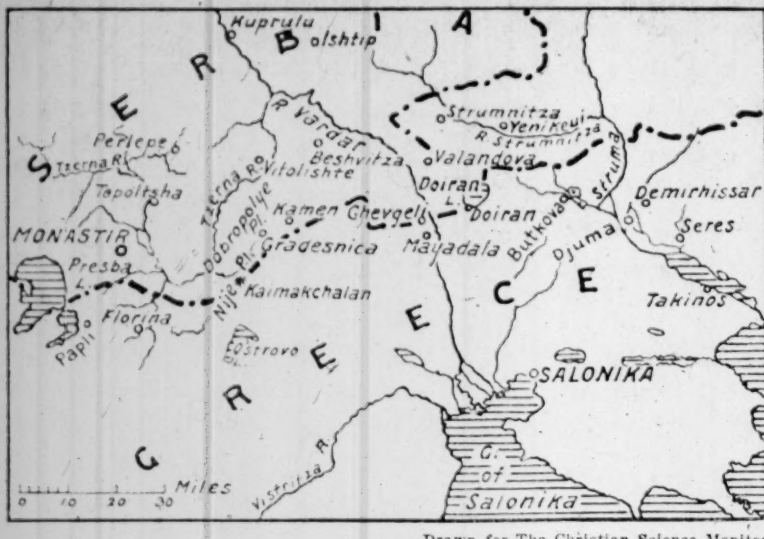
"South of Gouzeaucourt the operation of the Third and Fourth British armies continued successfully yesterday and last night. English troops progressed north of Pontreux, reaching the outlying positions of the Hindenburg line in this sector."

"On the left the fourth Australian division renewed the attack at 11 o'clock at night and carried the outposts positions of the Hindenburg line after heavy fighting. Many prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken in this successful operation."

"This division and the first Australian division now hold the outposts positions of the Hindenburg line on the whole of their respective fronts."

"Further north severe fighting has taken place east of Ronsey and Ephepy. We have gained possession of Lempre and beaten off determined hostile counter-attacks."

"In the Villers-Guislain sector the division which in yesterday's advance took several hundred prisoners recap-



Battle front in Macedonia

Notwithstanding the fact that reinforcements have been hastily brought forward to help them, the Bulgarians are retreating before the onward sweep of the combined allied forces. Topolitsa, Beshviza and Vitolitshe are among the towns captured by the Serbian and French troops operating northeast of Monastir, while the height known as Kamen has also been taken by them in the course of their advance.

tured Bois Gauche, which the enemy had regained by a counter-attack. Late in the afternoon it repulsed with heavy losses a strong counter-attack launched by the enemy from Villers-Guislain. At Bois Gauche repeated attacks delivered by the enemy in the afternoon and evening were repulsed.

"By a successful local operation carried out yesterday morning we improved our positions south and east of Ploegsteert and captured a number of prisoners."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia and are burning stores and villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

The allied troops have now advanced more than 12 miles and their progress is so rapid that they have not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others.

The Bulgarians have been defeated completely, and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night.

The Serbian and French troops have taken the towns of Topolitsa, Peshkopi, Beshviza, Melynitsa, Vitolitshe and Rasimbe. They have also taken the height of Kusk or Kamen.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The following official communiqué was issued tonight by the French War Office:

"Southwest of St. Quentin we made extended gains today and captured Contecourt and Castres."

"Further south we reached the outskirts of Benay."

"On the plateau west of Jouy enemy counter-attacks failed under heavy losses."

"We pushed on, capturing 100 prisoners."

"East of the Meuse, toward Chambray, and also in the Vosges, German surprise attacks failed."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office today issued the following statement:

"In the region of St. Quentin the French troops carried out their program and have penetrated Contecourt, which the enemy is defending with desperation."

"North of the Aisne there was heavy artillery activity. A strong German counter-attack in the region of the Moisy farm was without result. Our troops maintained positions completely and inflicted losses on the attackers."

"Along the Vesle front a German attack northeast of Courland was broken up by the French fire before the attackers reached the front line."

"We have repulsed several German raids in the Champagne and along the Meuse."

"Eastern Theater: Despite important reinforcements hastily brought forward by the enemy, who defended his new position stubbornly, the offensive of the allied armies continued successfully on the 17th. All objectives fixed for the day were reached. Attacks developed on a front of about 35 kilometres and progress was made to a depth of 15 kilometres at certain points."

"Serbian troops, operating with French and Greek detachments, took, after a violent assault, 45 villages, including Zovik and Stravina, and the Heights of Polichitch and Peshichte, north of the River Gradeshnica, and the village of Gradeshnica, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy, who had orders to hold it at any cost. In the center they progressed on the hill which is situated near Kozlak, advanced northeast of Kozlak, and took a foothold on the hills of Kuchkov."

"To the east they crossed the Perez and occupied the Massif of Topoles. The booty captured was considerable. More than 50 cannons, of which 20 were heavy pieces, fell into our hands."

"The number of prisoners is increasing unceasingly. The allied aviators dominated completely over the enemy and greatly aided in the battle, attacking enemy troops."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The War Office today issued the following statement:

"In the mountains on both sides of the Brenta this morning we effected a successful coup de main."

"In the Asiago region we penetrated two portions of the enemy's entrenchments, north of the line Cime di Val Brenta and Col del Rosso, taking 40 prisoners and two machine guns."

"South of Col Capille, by a sudden raid, we captured more than 90 prisoners. The surprised and confused enemy put down a violent barrage on

his own lines, causing heavy losses. Supports are being sent forward."

"In the Monte Grappa region on Tuesday night, three enemy attacks east of Monte Pertica, failed."

"Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down and a fourth forced to land."

"On the Albanian front, north of Pojani, patrols carried out reconnaissances. There were several small encounters and we took prisoners."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Tonight's Austrian War Office statement reads as follows:

"Between the Brenta and the Piave rivers the enemy, after previous failures, discontinued his attacks."

"At Sandona a night attempt to cross the river was repulsed."

INTER-ALLIED LABOR PROMPTLY REJECTS THE AUSTRIAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

Messrs. Baine and Wallace. The committee's resolution regarding the Austrian peace note reads as follows:

"This conference has given its fullest consideration to the note which the Austro-Hungarian Government has addressed to each of the belligerents."

"By proposing to the latter a secret conference for the discussion of the possibilities of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government evidently wishes to give the appearance of satisfaction to a desire of the peoples for peace, and to throw upon the governments of the Entente the responsibility for a continuation of the war."

"The fact that it is not yet known whether the initiative in this peace offensive comes from Austria only, or conjointly from the two Central Powers appears to indicate that the Austrian proposal has been dictated more by anxiety to strengthen the internal cohesion of the monarchy than by a desire to cooperate effectively in the settling of the world conflict."

"This conference is of the opinion that the allied governments would be assuming a heavy and perilous responsibility by admitting a purely negative policy."

"The allied governments, in reply, should make clear the identity of their views by close and continuous cooperation, and a public and collective declaration of their aims and intentions. They should subscribe to the 14 points formulated by President Wilson, thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to changes in the war map; and finally, they should interpose their own opinions in regard to their general and particular war aims, which have never been defined, thus imposing upon the working classes the responsibility of choosing between the solutions proposed."

"The Government of the United States has already been able to reject the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government by observing that, having clearly and publicly formulated its own war aims, it did not see the use of reproducing the same declarations in a secret conference."

"It is by defining their own war aims jointly with the United States, with the same precision and clearness, that the allied governments will give to the workers of the world the conviction they are resolved to continue the struggle not in order to meet the aggression of the central monarchies but by undertaking in their turn a war of conquest, but for the single purpose of establishing on an unassailable foundation a peace which will be just and lasting and in conformity with the aspirations of international democracy."

The committee's resolution regarding Russia reads:

"This conference sends its expression of deepest sympathy to the labor and Socialist organizations of Russia, which, after having destroyed their own imperialism, continue an unrelenting struggle against German imperialism."

"It declares that if the treaty of Brest-Litovsk stands, it would confirm the collapse of the Russian revolution, and would most gravely compromise the future of democracy of the world."

"It invites workers of the allied countries to refuse to recognize any peace settlement which does not secure the complete freedom of the Russian people."

"On the other hand, it puts the workers of the allied countries on their guard against the tremendous dangers of a policy of intervention in Russia, which, instead of supporting the efforts of democratic Russia, should

favor reactionary tendencies that aim at the re-establishment of monarchy, and even under the pretext of fighting Bolshevism, should serve as a reaction against socialism and democracy."

"It declares in advance, that to such a policy the working classes of the western democracies would have an elementary duty of offering opposition without stint."

The American delegates' alternative paragraph reads:

"It is of the opinion that the allied governments should make very explicit pronouncements to the peoples of Russia to the effect that armed intervention is taking place with the hope of countering the sinister influence of the Central Powers upon the so-called Bolshevik Government, which has suppressed the utterances and aspirations of a great majority of the Russian working classes; and that no military successes whatever shall be made the excuse for arresting the march of the peoples of Russia toward true democracy."

"It looks to the Allies' governments to give tangible proof of the sincerity of such declarations by their actions in the occupied districts of Russia."

The reading of the resolutions sent in for submission to the commissions appointed was then taken, but they were so numerous and lengthy and so much discussion revolved around them, that eventually those still unread were passed straight to the commissions, despite an emphatic protest emanating chiefly from the right wing of the British delegations which was obviously increased at the tone of several resolutions originating with the left wing.

These delegates, prominent among whom were Mr. J. Sexton of the Dockers Union and Will Thorne, claimed that individuals should submit their resolutions independently of the section they represented, and were supported to some extent by Mr. Gompers, who moved that the resolution should be first submitted to the section concerned, if the section so requested. The motion was lost and the chairman upheld the ruling that the conference had itself assented to the procedure being followed.

In the resolutions read, the call for a joint allied reply to the Austrian note was the outstanding feature in those submitted by Ben Turner, Mrs. Philip Snowden and the Belgian delegation. The latter also uttered a warning against the utilization of allied intervention in Russia in favor of reaction there, while Mr. Longuet and several associates went further and protested profoundly against allied intervention at a time when Russian conditions made it necessary to act circumspectly.

Meanwhile a feeling on the British right found vent in a proposal from Mr. Sexton that the Kaiser and his associates and every one initially responsible for the war should be hanged without a judge or jury before peace was even talked of, while Will Thorne ejaculated grimly, "That is from Citizen Thorne." Then a resolution was read declaring against any peace with the Central Powers until the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties and the brutal power of the Central Powers had been crushed.

The French delegates especially appreciated the point of the Sexton resolution and laughingly shouted, "Gompers, Gompers!" but the latter had perforce to deny the impeachment.

Finally, after discussions which at times became an uproar, the conference adjourned until tomorrow to enable the commissions to deal with the business referred to them.

FURTHER FACTS ABOUT PIETER TROELSTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a letter to The Globe, Mr. H. W. Lee, Editor of Justice, gives some further information regarding Pieter Troelstra, the Pro-German Dutch Socialist, who is the latest mouthpiece of Germany in the peace propaganda.

"In the interview which you published last Friday," Mr. Lee writes, "I expressed the opinion that M. Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, was probably responsible for the confusion which had arisen in the mind of Mr. Arthur Henderson between the peace proposals of the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee at Stockholm and the Stockholm memorandum of the German Social Democratic Majority, particularly in regard to the question of Alsace-Lorraine."

My opinion was based upon the statement of Philip Schiedemann in Vorwärts of July 24, and the letter of the German Social Democratic Party Secretary, Hermann Müller, to Camille Huysmans. But Mr. Henderson's statement to Reuters' representative makes clear who is responsible for the confusion. It is Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Social-Democratic leader, whose pro-German sympathies have been combated by Alderman Vilgen, another prominent member of the Social-Democratic Labor Party at Amsterdam. It was to see Pieter Troelstra that representatives of the Trades Union Parliamentary Committee and the executive of the Labor Party wished to go to Switzerland, in order that he might assure them as to the genuineness of the communications received from the Social-Democratic parties of the Central Powers."

ADMIRAL MAYO VISITS IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of the American Atlantic Fleet, accompanied by Captain Pringle, on arriving at Queenstown, visited the United States warships in the harbor and American buildings on land, subsequently meeting British Admiral Sir Lewis Bayley.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Admiral Mayo and his chief of staff, Captain Jackson, are guests of King George at Windsor Castle, where they arrived tonight.

"The spirit of comradeship between

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Apparent Objective of British Advance on St. Quentin Gained—On Balkan Front Bulgarian Communications Cut

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the British attack this morning was on a 16-mile front from Gouzeaucourt in the north to Holnon in the south. The French have also attacked southward from the latter village but details are lacking. The British have taken over 6000 prisoners and the villages of Berthaucourt, le Verguier, Villere, Hargicourt and Ronsey, and Ephepy is surrounded on three sides, while the line is carried forward to the beetroot factory under a mile southwest of Villers-Guislain. The objective of the attack is not definitely known, but it is believed the intention was to regain the old British positions of March 21 or approach as near as possible to the Siegfried line. This has apparently been accomplished and the old British line has been passed at the beetroot factory and Villere. The advance has reached an average depth of between two and three miles on the whole front.

Reports from the Salonika front, dated the evening of the 16th, indicate that the allied attack was on a 20-mile front from Zhorso to the Czerna and attained an average depth of penetration of 10 miles at least on a 10-mile front. There is no fresh total of prisoners captured, other than the 4000 already reported, but the captured guns now number 50. The Bulgarians' resistance, which on the first day was excellent, has distinctly deteriorated, and the progress of the Serbs and Jugo-Slavs has been good and they have not met with so much resistance. The effect of the advance so far is mainly political, though the Bulgarian communications with Prilep are cut. The Allies' probable objective is Skub, though it is still some distance away. There is a Greek French division fighting, but there is no report of the presence of the new Greek Army and there are no British troops engaged.

Domestic Servants to Enroll

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Stuttgart Army Command has issued an order requiring family domestic servants to enroll for compulsory military service before Sept. 30.

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The activities of British airmen were reported in the following communiqué, issued tonight by Sir Douglas Haig:

"Yesterday four hostile aeroplanes were shot down and three were driven down out of control."

"Four of our machines are missing. Sixteen tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions on Monday. On Tuesday another hostile plane, previously unrecorded, was shot down."

Germans on Michael Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Germans facing the Americans southwest of Metz are on the Michael line, construction of which was begun in 1916, according to a statement given out in Berlin and published by the Germania. "The plain and unvarnished truth" about the evacuation of the St. Mihiel salient is declared by the newspapers to be contained in the statement, which is made public "to correct erroneous impressions."

"The German troops," says the statement, "have retired to the Michael line, which is the name of the position, on the chord of the St. Mihiel bend. A beginning was made in 1915 to construct the Michael line, the purpose of which was to afford shelter for our troops should the arc of the chord become untenable in case of a serious attack. Indications that such an attack was coming became evident early in September."

"The evacuation of the advanced terrain accordingly was ordered and initiated long before the attack took place. Orders to complete the evacuation were given on Sept. 8. Without this precaution it would have been impossible to get away the advanced frontal divisions as completely as has been the case. The enemy was unable to follow up the withdrawal movement in time. Really serious fighting occurred only on the wing where it was necessary to hold up the enemy advance."

"Owing to the fact that here and there our comparatively weak forces for days had to stem the enemy rush it was inevitable we lost prisoners, for our troops had orders to hold out to the last against superior numbers. These losses had to be borne to gain time for the withdrawal of troops and material which was still in the menaced region."

"Enemy reports about prisoners taken seek by exaggeration to disguise their failure. Our losses in prisoners are as low as possible (sic). The evacuation of the St. Mihiel bend undoubtedly is a German success."

F. D. Roosevelt Returns From Europe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returning from a trip to Europe, has safely arrived at the White House. The Secretary of the Navy announced his return on Thursday and made public a cable message to Mr. Roosevelt from Sir Eric Geddes, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, expressing appreciation of the Assistant Secretary's visit.

"The spirit of comradeship between

your navy in European waters and ours in administration and operation has long been a source of pride to us," said the message. "It is an additional satisfaction that you should have personally observed it and returned to the United States bearing witness to the sincerity of our brotherhood in arms and unity of purpose. You take with you our cordial good wishes and our expressed hope that before long, when this great responsibility permits, we shall be able to welcome your chief, the Secretary of the Navy, to this country."

Gen. Trenchard's New Post

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is now announced that Gen. Sir Hugh Trenchard commands an independent force of the R. A. F. On resigning in May last as chief of staff of the Air Ministry, he was subsequently gazetted to an important post, the nature of which is only now officially disclosed.

General Pershing to President Wilson

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has received the following cable message from General Pershing, dated London, in reply to a message of congratulations sent by President Wilson to General Pershing on the success of the American forces in the St. Mihiel fighting:

"His Excellency the President of the United States, Washington:

"Please accept the most sincere thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces for your stirring message of commendation have been received with deep appreciation by all ranks and will inspire in us a higher sense of our obligations to our country. I assure you that it shall always be the endeavor of the army in France to prove worthy of the confidence of the American people."

"PERSHING."

RAILROAD REPORTS TO BE SUBMITTED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroads owning water transportation lines have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit reports showing gross revenues, expenses of operation, net revenues, and taxes. The reports are to be used by the Railroad Administration in determining a basis for compensation for such carriers, which, like the rail lines owning them, are under federal control.

BOSNIA, HERZEGOVINA AND CROATIA'S FUTURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Budapesti Hirlop's Vienna correspondent states that the union of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Croatia is imminent, and that Count Tisza told him he had been summoned by the King, and would be the head of the new government.

PASTOR HERMANN'S VIEW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Vorwärts draws attention to the fact that an incidental remark by Pastor Hermann of Woerth, at a meeting of the Pan-German league at Hanover to the effect that only one-fifth of the Alsace-Lorraine population is pro-German evoked no protest from the meeting.

U-BOAT FIRES ON RELIEF SHIP

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Norwegian steamship Bjørnstjerne-Bjørnson, in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission, has arrived at a Norwegian port for repairs, having been fired upon by a German submarine, according to the Berlingske Tidende. The steamer was attacked outside the war zone.

OCCUPATION TAX APPROVED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Extension of the proposed special war tax of \$10 a year on business or occupations, so as to include all persons in professions and trades who earn \$2000 or more annually, was approved on Thursday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Business women

Businesslike Dresses

Dresses without anything to soil, dresses that promise to look well in spite of their day-after-day service, dresses that are easy to get into.

Sketched, youthful mandarin dresses in fine, good-wearing serge, with newer collarless round neck and flat braiding, girdled with satin. Sizes 34 to 44, \$19.75.

We don't know of any better business dresses than some, just new, made of heavy heather jersey. The greens and grays are especially good. \$35.

Wool jerseys are excellent for business, because they require no pressing. Jersey dresses begin at \$19.75.

(Note: We advise early buying of jersey dresses, because if obtainable at all in the future, prices will, we believe, be much higher.)

New Georgette and serge dresses at \$25 show yoke of Georgette shirred on silk cord giving a becoming round neck.

Wool velours, piped and faced with broadcloth, makes a very warm business dress. One at \$39.75 shows the apron and ties which Paris notes tell us are so good over there. In the new berry shade, piped with gray.

Business dresses begin at \$15. No matter what the price, we shall be proud to show you how well they are finished.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

Business dresses begin at \$15. No matter what the price, we shall be proud to show you how well they are finished.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—sixth floor)

Business dresses begin at \$15. No matter what the price, we shall be proud to show

ATTACK ON SENATE AFTER MALVY CASE

Various Labor Organizations Express Dissatisfaction With the Sentence on the Ground That It Was Unconstitutional

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 12.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—As has already been reported, the Confédération Générale du Travail was the first in the field with a violent resolution of protest against the verdict in the Malvy affair. This has been followed by many others. One of the most noteworthy is that formulated by the League of the Rights of Man which discovers seven distinct illegalities committed by the Senate as the High Court. It adds that the fundamental iniquity committed by the Court is that of having declared itself sovereign and thus having placed itself by a coup de force above the law and the constitution, and of having qualified as crimes certain acts that the law had never regarded as crimes and punished them with penalties that the law had never contemplated. This, it says, is a mockery of justice, because in a democracy there is no other sovereignty than the law.

In every age, it goes on, honest men have condemned with severity those tribunals which, feeling that an accused man was escaping from them, wished to condemn him and not being able to bring existing laws to their assistance to do so, improvise themselves as legislators and forge new laws to strike at their victim with all the appearance of legality. This state of things brings the attention of Republicans to the dangers of an institution which, confounding legislative with judicial powers, permitted rival parties to exercise their revengeful passions against each other. The League of the Rights of Man, therefore, calls upon its members to be calm. In the default of the public authorities it was incumbent on associations like the League, it saw, for the sake of patriotism and order, to maintain throughout the country the necessary respect for the law. For its part the League would apply itself with the least possible delay to the task of overthrowing a judgment which was an offense against justice, and, with this object, would exert its efforts in the Chamber whose will had been betrayed, and before public opinion which constituted in its eyes the sovereign judge.

From many parts of the country, Socialist, Republican, and working-class organizations of various kinds are delivering protests. The miners of St. Etienne have passed a resolution that the judgment against M. Malvy is directed against the working classes and the policy of M. Malvy, which was one of sympathy toward them, and that therefore they protest energetically against this iniquitous judgment delivered by the majority of the High Court arrogating to itself dictatorial powers. The resolution adds that this judgment had been forced from the courts of justice by the "camelots du roi" and the miners of St. Etienne declared themselves to be solid with the former Minister and sent him all their sympathy. The Radical and Radical Socialist Federation of the Seine has passed a long and strong resolution on the subject declaring that the constitution had been violated, that there had been an outrage upon justice and a suppression of the rights of defense. It points out the danger which threatens every citizen by this decision of sovereignty, by which, in a democracy, a judicial authority places itself above and outside the law, violates the written law, deprives an accused person of the guarantees of justice, and places the rights of popular sovereignty in peril. After traversing the facts of the case it congratulates those of its members who, belonging to the Senate, had voted against the judgment, and pledged itself to do all in its power to secure a reversal of it.

There have been meetings of various working class organizations in Paris at which resolutions to the same effect have been passed. From Rennes, Rouen, and other places there are reports of similar resolutions. The council of the Bourse du Travail de Rouen, declaring that it represented 10,000 members, passed a resolution identifying itself with that of the Confédération Générale du Travail and declared itself ready to undertake any useful action to obtain reparation for a miscarriage of justice and the condemnation of calumniators.

The next two or three weeks will show whether all this is due to the influence of leaders and the excitement of the moment or not. At present it can hardly be said that the signs are favorable, but the good war news is a tranquilizing factor.

M. Malvy's Farewell Letter

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After M. Malvy had left for Spain, the letter he had addressed to M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, was made public. At the beginning of it he begged M. Deschanel to present his excuses to his colleagues in the Chamber as he could not, upon its reopening, collaborate in their labors and exercise the mandate he had from the only sovereignty to which he bowed, that of the people. That mandate, nevertheless, he said, he maintained with his rights in full, and only the material obstacle of his exile prevented him from the moment from devoting his time and attention to it. He had thought that on the day when the court of justice discovered the infamy of the accusations brought against him he would have been able to resume his place in the assembly over

which M. Deschanel presided. He was deceived. Brought at his own request before his peers to answer to a definite charge of treason, the collapse of the accusation was emphasized by a unanimous acquittal. The authorities then taking up a charge of complicity in treason, he was again acquitted by a large majority of the court. It was established as a calumny.

But then, instead of seeing his innocence and the infamy of an accusation which had disturbed the country proclaimed, his defenders and himself suddenly learned that he was to be prosecuted on a new charge which the High Court in its sovereignty, had discovered. They asked to be allowed to examine that new accusation a little more closely and to answer it by the ordinary means of defense; that simple right of equity was refused them. Some of the judges asked that the matter should be referred back to the Chamber, which alone by virtue of the Constitution had the right, as Chamber, to bring charges and to submit them to the Senate within clearly defined limits. This was also refused. It only remained to this authority to accomplish the supreme injustice, and it was duly accomplished. He was exiled by a judgment which was at once an outrage against the Constitution, the law, and the sacred rights of defense. Desirous, nevertheless, in that grave hour of the fate of his country to avoid distracting it from its task by any agitation on his part, he obeyed the decree delivered against him. He left France, but he did so crying aloud that he did not accept and never would accept that political decree which struck at a politician.

He then went on to say that his real crime dated from the month of May, 1917. The campaign organized against him originated on the day when he intervened as arbitrator in the strikes which the prosecution appeared to disregard in the final speech, after having accused him of having provoked them. The malice against him dated from that time, and calumny soon offered a pretext. His real crime in the eyes of his adversaries, for whom the sacred union was nothing more than a memory, had been to call upon certain employers, who had insufficient foresight, to recognize the legitimate demands of their workpeople and their staff and to bring them to face the representatives of those syndicalist organizations which they had always treated with contempt. To that policy of national union and of democratic trust, he remained unshakably faithful, convinced that it alone had been and remained capable of maintaining that social peace which he was happy to have been able to preserve without trouble or incident during the 42 months of his ministry. Such social peace was the indispensable condition of victory. He loved his country too much to do anything which might disturb it. France above everything.

Therefore he went away with a sore heart for the injustice done him, but strengthened by his conscience, strengthened also by the testimonies of sympathy, of trust, of democratic unity which reached him from every quarter, but above all from republican and workmen's organizations. He went away, but he bore with him the consolation of an ardent faith in the triumph of justice and of the ideas for which he had suffered and was ready to suffer again. And again he went away persuaded that the disgrace of an iniquitous judgment would not succeed in blinding a single Frenchman to the great image of the country. To all those who were with him in that cruel trial he addressed from the depth of his heart a passionate appeal that they should continue as before to give their very best to the national defense, more than ever inseparable from the defense of the Republic. Let the victory of France, which should be that of right and of the independence of peoples remain their first care. With it would sound the hour of retaliation, justice, and democracy. His consolation on setting foot on the soil to which he was exiled was to foresee both of them in the near future.

This farewell letter was published in the newspapers on the morning of the first day that M. Malvy spent as an exile in Spain.

TAX SYSTEM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The appointment of a permanent tax commission to equalize municipal assessments and taxation throughout the Province was the request referred to the provincial government by a joint committee of the urban and rural municipal associations. The government promised to give the matter serious consideration. The wishes of the committee were presented in the following motion: "That this joint committee appointed by the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities and the Association of Rural Municipalities agrees that:

"(a) That under the present system provincial and local taxation is inequitably distributed;

"(b) That provincial and local expenditures should be more distinctly defined;

"(c) That the basis of taxation requires to be broadened and consolidated;

"(d) That a scientific system of taxation for both provincial and local purposes should be adopted;

"And that therefore this committee requests the provincial government to appoint an experienced tax commission as recommended by Professor Haig to compile and direct the administration of a new system of provincial and local taxation which will eliminate the objections to the present system."

REINDEER HERDS INCREASE

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Alaska reindeer herds are increasing rapidly, and now number 200,000 animals, according to latest reports.

SURRENDER AT METZ OF BAZAINE

In view of the advance of the allied forces on the great fortress of Metz, it is interesting to recall that one of the most notable incidents in the long story of the town is that episode in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 when Marshal Bazaine with the whole army of the Rhine surrendered to the German General Prince Frederick Charles after having been locked up within the line of forts around the town for 54 days. Marshal Bazaine's surrender has never been properly explained, any more than has his action in allowing himself to be beleaguered. He was in command of a thoroughly efficient fighting force of over 100,000 men. The forces opposed to him were, at the beginning of the investment, distinctly inferior both as regards men and matériel and the demand that he



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Marshal Bazaine

should fight his way out, cut across the communications of the first and second German armies, and join hands with Marshal MacMahon was perhaps the most urgent that had ever been laid upon any general.

After the battle of Gravelotte, which was fought on Aug. 18, a battle which so nearly sealed defeat for the Prussian armies, Marshal Bazaine withdrew his forces behind the forts of Metz. A short rest, a fresh issue of ammunition and food was all that was necessary to rehabilitate them, but Bazaine set about his work of reconstruction in the most leisurely fashion, whilst Bismarck and Moltke, when they realized what was happening, decided that the simplest course was to invest the fortress and starve out the garrison. Prince Frederick Charles was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of investment and the work began.

The story of the next 54 days, as far as the beleaguered French army is concerned, is a story of inexplicable indecision from any military point of view. The investment took place on Aug. 19, and it was not until the 25th that Bazaine determined on a sortie. He laid his plans to break out to the northward, by the right bank of the Moselle. Delay, however, followed delay and it was not until 2 p. m. on Aug. 26 that the troops were formed ready for action. At the last moment Bazaine wavered. He called a council of war on the heights of Ft. St. Julien. The council was urgently in favor of the abandonment of the project. The artillery, it declared, had only ammunition enough for a single battle, whilst they had been preparing so long that the Germans knew just exactly what they meant to do. All elements of surprise were gone and it was, moreover, "raining heavily." The project was therefore abandoned.

On the 31st, urgent messages from Marshal MacMahon, just before the disaster of Sedan, forced Bazaine to make another effort.

This time, the sortie in force was actually carried out, but the habit of excessive bugling and band-playing apparently so ineradicable from the French armies of those days betrayed their design to the Germans, and although the first onset overwhelmed the German outposts, their main line held good. The next day, the disheartened French forces retired under the guns of the forts and the last serious hope of a break through vanished.

There were two more sorties, one on Oct. 1 and another on Oct. 7, but neither of them had any chance of success and the shortage of provisions becoming desperate, negotiations for the capitulation were begun on Oct. 13, and the day following the army of the Rhine surrendered. Had it held out for another 48 hours, the character of the war might have been considerably changed. As it was, the surrender was so timed that it set free the Prussian army to crush the great effort then being made to relieve Paris.

In 1873, after his return from captivity in Prussia, Marshal Bazaine was court-martialed for dereliction of duty, and condemned to suffer the extreme penalty. This sentence was, however, subsequently commuted to 20 years' seclusion. He was imprisoned in the Ile Ste. Marguerite, but escaped in 1874, and fled to Spain.

A SHIPBUILDING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A shipbuilding record which equals achievements in Great Britain and the United States, was made at the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, recently, when a 7400-ton cargo steamer, the Somers, was completed, 15 days after her empty hull had taken the water. Nine days after the launch, the machinery and boilers had been installed and were run under steam, and six days after that, the vessel was ready for sea. Other vessels completed or nearing completion at the Vickers yards are the War Earl, War Duchess

and War Joy, all of which are over 7000 tons, and four more cargo steamers are under construction, while the keels of two others are ready to be laid down. A total of 30,000 tons of shipping has been turned out at this plant since the opening of navigation this year, and it is expected to increase this to 74,000 tons before navigation closes. Of the nine vessels included in this program, three will form units of the Canadian Government's service.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 310)
Gasless Sundays

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Would it be possible for you to enlighten public opinion somewhat on the latest ruling of the Fuel Administration in regard to use of gasoline on Sunday? Though a small matter in comparison to coal difficulties, as far as the general public is concerned, this ruling seems useless and ill-advised. It undoubtedly saves consumption of considerable gasoline, but we believe not as much as might be saved with very much less friction and resentment on the part of the people.

While the order is only a request thus far, it is evidently being generally observed, and this, we believe, results largely in favor of the leisure classes. Take wealthy households maintaining several cars, they will use as much gasoline in a day as many people drive their own cars will use in a week. These same people are apt to avoid Sunday driving, but in the other six days will use as much gasoline as ever, and the man who is busy six days in the week and may not be able to afford anything better than a Ford is now not able to use it on the one day that he could get a little recreation for himself and a little outing for his family. This seems anything but fair. Also church-going people who would like the comfort of using their cars for that purpose are not able to do so although that sort of travel would consume an appreciable amount of gasoline. Mr. Garfield's announcement speaks as if he were offering something more palatable than rationing of gasoline, but we do not believe that it is either as acceptable to the average automobile owner, or as fair to the community as a whole, as a ration system would be. If the supply of gasoline is limited and the administration recognized that pleasure driving is not a necessity, why not distribute it equally by allowing each person to have a stated quantity of gasoline per week or per month? If the allowance were made per car it would, of course, favor strongly the people keeping several machines who could use them alternately, but even that would be much more fair than the present condition.

Today the person wanting to take a summer vacation, for instance, has to omit the Sundays from each end of the week and waste that time from a driving trip where other people may be using much more gasoline in the six days and with no more necessity for it. We think any reasonable driver would rather cut down to two-thirds, one-half, or one-third of his maximum consumption if he knew that were necessary and that it were enforced on all alike. Then if a person with limited time wishes to take a long drive on a Sunday he could let his car stand in the garage the balance of the week if he had used up his gasoline supply. In the same way any one that wanted to take a vacation, might use their month's supply in a week and then stop driving. We know no reason why Mr. Garfield should decide these matters for people whose circumstances he does not know beyond deciding how much gasoline there is to go around and seeing that it is distributed as equitably as possible. We believe a great many people would agree with this view if it were brought to their attention and would prefer, if you saw fit, to do it in an editorial way, than simply to publish this letter.

The writer being in business for himself can work on Sunday and take a vacation on Wednesday if he sees fit (though it is more his habit to work on both days), so that a good deal of what he has said above does not apply to him personally, but it certainly does apply to a large number of individual owners who drive their own cars and consume comparatively little gasoline per capita. The saving should not be made largely at the expense of these.

(Signed) M. G. TRUMAN.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10, 1918.

"The Mayor of Filbert"

A MOTION PICTURE
of the book by that name, by Charles Francis Stocking.

A Strong Presentation of the truth
BEHIND THE

WET vs. DRY FIGHT

NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

This eight-reel film is considered a most timely production by those patriotic citizens who are closely following and backing the prohibition drive of the military, war industries, railroad, food and fuel legislatures in national, state and city governments, and the action of state legislatures on the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is apparent that it is of immediate importance that this film have wide distribution. The company has a fine offer to make to the man of business ability who will take charge of distribution in his district. Would it not be doing a "bit"?

FIRST—To ask your theater to show the film?
SECOND—To be or to find a distributor?

Address by letter or telegram

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION

Room 803, 1457 Broadway, New York.

EVENTS IN RECENT SPANISH SITUATION

Hints From Señor Dato That Strong Note Had Not Been Sent to Berlin Cause Much Questioning in Country

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 18.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—For days and days, all the Madrid newspapers were discussing the most recent Spanish note to Germany and the terms thereof, and there was general unanimity upon the latter. The Madrid press moreover is, as everybody knows, under a strict censorship. If there was anything vitally wrong about these statements what about the censorship? More statements of a precise character came into circulation. It was said that while the Spanish Government preferred not to issue the terms of the note until Germany had received it, and perhaps acknowledged it, it would do so afterward. Then it was definitely announced that Germany had received the note. Next it was stated that the Spanish Government had received official confirmation of the receipt of the note in Berlin and had also been acquainted with the general attitude of the German Government on the subject of the torpedoes. That marked a very definite stage. It was observed meanwhile that the movements on the Madrid bourse were suggestive. The German mark, which was quoted at 93 to 93.50 early in the year had been falling and was now down to 64, while the franc gained several points in one day.

At this point, when most of the newspapers were pressing the government to make public the terms of the note, and when the more advanced Germanophile organs were saying the very strongest things, as for instance that if Spain departed from her neutrality Señor Dato ought to be hung up on a lamp post, and that if Spain took any strong measures against Germany the latter would create not only war, but civil war. Señor Dato himself, at San Sebastian, is reported to have made a most astonishing statement, which, if correctly reproduced, cannot be regarded as anything but an evasion. He said the note as described in the Madrid press, could not be published, because it did not exist! The supposition in many quarters is that by this he means that a note in identical terms with those described was not sent, but that another one—perhaps to the same effect—was.

But the statement as it is published is clearly misleading and sensational in its details. At the least it is indicated that something has happened which has led the Foreign Minister to consider it advantageous to go off on a new tack. He is reported as saying: "The present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it since the outbreak of the war, is determined to maintain the neutrality of Spain, and not to allow anything to turn it aside from this policy, which demands the whole-hearted support of the country. It is particularly reprehensible to cause alarm at a time when a government has been formed which contains statesmen who represent all shades of politics, who have combined from a sense of patriotic duty, and who, in spite of any differences, are unanimous as to the maintenance of neutrality."

"A policy of neutrality is quite compatible with the defense of the national interests and with the country's dignity, to quote the words used by the Premier at a Cabinet meeting over which the King presided. Concerning the famous Spanish note which is said to have been addressed to Germany, it is impossible to publish it because it does not exist. It is not the custom for governments to supply the newspapers with the text of instructions sent to their diplomatic representatives abroad. I think that the government has a right to expect that the public will have confidence in it, and I think that the more responsible newspapers will exercise caution in reproducing statements which threaten the tranquility of the country." It is added that Señor Dato also stated that the Spanish oil ship coming from New York was not sunk by a German submarine as generally understood, but had caught fire.

At this the matter must be left for the time being. Critics draw one certain conclusion from the statement of the Foreign Minister, and anyhow nobody is convinced—very far from it—that there has been no note sent to

Berlin, neither are they convinced that it is not the intention to take over German ships for any Spanish ones that may now be sunk. The early future will explain much.

ITALY AND THE SHIPPING ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The necessity for increased shipbuilding had been a much discussed question for some long time past and very considerable activity has been shown in the direction of enlarging existing dockyards and constructing new ones with a view to a greater production of ships. During the last session of the Italian Parliament, Signor Salvatore Orlando declared that he hoped construction would reach 200,000 tons during the coming year, thus making a good increase on the one just past. The section of the subcommittee of the commission for considering post-war conditions, which deals with the subject of the mercantile marine and the shipping industry, and is presided over by Senator Marconi, has passed an order of the day urging the government, by means of agreements with the Allies, to arrange for the passage to the Italian flag, during the war, of a sufficient number of ships to make good the losses sustained by the Italian mercantile marine, and in order also, that the crews who have deserved so well of their country should not be dispersed; the order of the day also urges the government to arrange for the acquisition of sufficient material to allow full use to be made of the Italian dockyards during the war.

The subcommittee which is representative of both shipbuilders and workers was of the opinion that shipbuilding in Italy was inadequate to the pressing necessity for making good the losses sustained during the war, hence the order of the day, to which Signor Orlando is said to have given a sympathetic reception.

According to figures given recently by Attilio Cabiati in the Secolo, Italy has some way to go before she has made good the losses she has sustained in ships from one cause or another since the beginning of the war, while even before the war, he says, Italian ships only amounted to 30 per cent of the vessels entering and leaving Italian ports.

A different point of view from that usually put forward on this subject is maintained by Epicarmo Corbino in the Unità. He deprecates the movement for the construction of fresh and larger dockyards and declares that while many people see in it signs of industrial progress he views it as a danger to the strength and economic activity of the country. Many of these dockyards, he declares, are intended for use after the war when raw materials are available under better conditions than at present, and people seem to think that, owing to the present shortage in shipping there will be nothing to do after the war but construct ships for years and years to come without reflecting that peace will result in an enormous addition to the amount of tonnage available.

He holds that the changed conditions after peace will bring about a plethora of dockyards, England and America, with their abundance of iron and coal will always be able, he considers, to produce more cheaply than other countries; but how, he asks, are all the Italian dockyards going to compete with those of America and England, and he fears that the result will be that demands will be made for large measures of protection on behalf of the Italian dockyards.

BARGE LINE EXTENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALTON, Ill.—The St. Louis-New Orleans barge line is to be extended to Alton giving this city the same privileges in making shipments and exports by river that will be enjoyed by cities on the lower Mississippi.



MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.

ARROW
COLLARS

CLUETT PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N.Y.

THE Engagement Ring

The Bunde & Upmeyer Co. reputation is your guarantee of quality. The completeness of our stock will make selection a delight. Satisfaction is certainty.

JEWELERS—MILWAUKEE

BUNDE & UPMYER CO.

Where Quality is as Represented

VENUS
PENCILS

17 Degrees—All perfect

Set a standard by which all pencils are judged

American Lead Pencil Co.

280 Fifth Avenue, New York

CANADIAN GRAIN CONTROL URGED

President of Winnipeg Grain Exchange Believes Handling Should Be by a Dominion Government Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Mr. W. R. Bawlf, made a strong case for government control of marketing of coarse grains in his address delivered before the recent annual meeting. He reminded the members of the exchange that the United States authorities did not fix the price of coarse grains, and that it would be difficult for Canada to fix the price of oats, for example, so long as the price was not fixed in the United States. In addition to that, the Canadian Government did not provide a buyer for coarse grains, and experience, he said, has taught the members of the exchange that if the price of any grain is to be fixed, provision must be made for some buyer to take the grain at that fixed price, and provision must also be made for the carrying charges.

Mr. Bawlf proceeded to contrast the systems of handling wheat in vogue in Canada and the United States. When the allied governments decided to create an agency for the purchase of grain in the United States, the United States Government created an agency to negotiate with the agents of the Allies. This government agency could safeguard United States interests.

The marketing of Canadian grain has not been in Canadian hands. It was in the hands of the Wheat Export Company, acting either under instructions received from the British Royal Commission or some other body sitting in England. This situation led to interesting developments during the past winter, when it became practically impossible for any shipper, other than the Wheat Export Company, to get a car for the hauling of wheat east, all rail. When navigation opened in the spring, the Canadian firms found for the first time in history that, owing to the arrangement with the Wheat Export Company being continued, they could not sell a cargo of wheat to the mills east of the Great Lakes.

Mr. Bawlf contended that there was no justification for a method of handling Canadian grain which throws numbers of long-established firms out of business altogether. He asserted that within the Dominion, the whole system of marketing and handling of grain should be controlled by the government of Canada, and not by any agency created either by Great Britain, or by Great Britain and her allies.

In conclusion the speaker expressed satisfaction with the terms of the order-in-council passed at Ottawa on Sept. 5. The order-in-council provides for the Dominion Government taking over the marketing and handling of grain within the Dominion.

Evening Session



BOSTON

OPEN SEPT. 23

Office Open Evenings

This Week

For Registration

5 to 9 P. M. EXCEPT SATURDAY

334 Boylston Street, corner Arlington

LEPAGE'S
GLUE
HANDY
TUBES

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

is made by the

RUSSIA CEMENT CO., Gloucester, Mass.

who also make and guarantee.

SIGNET
INK

THE PERMANENT

INK

Moore Push-Pins

To hang any light weight article to walls, without injuring wall paper, plaster or woodwork, use Moore Push-Pins—Glass Heads, steel points.

To hang up heavy pictures, clocks, etc., use the Push-Pins Hangers.

At Stationery, Hardware and Paint Stores in all cities.

Write Dept. 40.

MOORE PUSH-PIN CO.

Philadelphia, Pa.

State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE

33 STATE STREET

COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH

879 Boylston Street

MARSHFIELD BRANCH

Ctr. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.

BOLSHEVIST CHIEFS' SURRENDER SHOWN

Committee on Public Information Documents Disclose How German General Staff Controlled the Revolutionary Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 11 documents released today by the Committee on Public Information reveal the complete surrender of the Bolshevik leaders to their German masters. They show that German domination had by this time become so powerful that Lenin and Trotsky had come to the conclusion that there was no longer anything to be gained by trying to double-cross the German general staff, so that the world is presented with the spectacle of complete and unqualified surrender. While the general staff is using every means to integrate Russia and advocating the systematic spoliation of and poisoning against the Russian landowners, in order to release and reinstate the German landowners at the expense of the Russian landowners.

The German general staff, it is revealed, completely controlled the revolutionary propaganda, taking pains that provinces like the Ukraine, which Germany had already marked for her own, were cleaned of agitators. Further light on the German methods of intrigue is thrown by an examination of the way in which the Red Guards and the White Guards were pitted against each other as in Finland, for example, but always in such a way as to give the general staff the controlling influence in any situation.

Disarming of Russians

Methods Revealed Whereby Germans Obtained Upper Hand of Bolsheviki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sixth installment of the series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolsheviks themselves covers documents Nos. 43 to 53.

The following documents show the complete surrender of the Bolshevik leaders to their German masters:

Document No. 43

[Gr. (Great) General Staff, Central Abtheilung, Section M-R, No. 411, Feb. 26, 1918.]

Very Secret.

To the Council of People's Commissars: According to instructions from the high command of the German Army, I have the honor to remind you that the withdrawing and disarming of the Russian Red Guard from Finland must be commenced immediately. It is known to the staff that the chief opponent of this step is the head of the Finnish Red Guard, Yarro Haapalainen, who has a great influence on the Russian tovarische (comrades). I request you to send for this struggle with Haapalainen our agent, Walter Nevalainen (Nevalaisella), bearer of Finnish passport 3681, and supply him with a passport and pass.—Head of the department, O. Rausch; Adjutant, G. Wolf.

Note—Written at the top of the letter and signed N. G. the initials of Lenin's secretary, N. Gorbunoff, is the order "Send to the commissar of foreign affairs and execute." In the margin is written, "Passport 211—No. 392," but unfortunately the name under which the new passport was given is not mentioned. This order explains the withdrawal of the Russian Red Guard from Finland in early March and the abandonment of the Finnish Red Guard to its fate. The latter, however, took care of the disarming of Russian soldiers and sailors as they left Finland, for the Finns needed guns and ammunition. The Russians sometimes fought but were surrounded and disarmed. In Helsinki while I was there in March the Red Guard and the sailors were fighting each other nightly with rifles and machine guns. One of two Finnish Red Guard leaders almost surely is Nevalainen, but under the circumstances I do not care to speculate.

The order to hold all foreign emissaries in Red Finland was given coincidentally with the appearance of one of them upon the scene. The excuse offered was that foreigners were carrying information to the White Guard. Simultaneously influence was exerted in the White Guard to increase difficulties in passage between the lines. It is reasonable to place the obstacles to passage created on both sides of the Finnish line to German effort, for German aid was being given the White Guard openly at the moment it was intruding in the inner councils of the Red Guard. The American party cornered in Finland escaped only by persistence and good fortune. The British Embassy party was passed through the day before the sailing order came. The French and Italian embassies were obliged after a month of vain effort to return to Paris.

Have original letter and the surrendered passport.

Document No. 44

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 283.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: We are told that secret-service agents attached to Stavka are following Major Erich, who has been ordered to Kiev. I ask you to take urgent measures to remove the surveillance of the above-named officer.—Head of the Department, Agastier; Adjutant Bukholm.

Note—Tchitcherine, assistant Foreign Minister, initials a marginal comment, "Talk it over." This note marks the period of acute irritation over the

Ukraine between Bolsheviks and Germans. Agastier is Major Luberts.

Have original letter.

Document No. 45

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 228, Feb. 4, 1918.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: By instructions of the representative of our staff I have the honor to ask you immediately to recall from the Ukrainian front the agitators Bryanski, Wulf, Drabkin and Pittsker. Their activity has been recognized as dangerous by the German general staff.—Head of the Department, Agastier; Adjutant Heinrich.

Note—An exchange of courtesies of the same period as Document No. 44. Tchitcherine has noted it "Discuss."

Document No. 46

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, Feb. 3, 1918.]

To the Commissar of Foreign Affairs: According to instructions of the representative of our staff, I have the honor to insist that you must not permit Estland, Livonia and Courland to agitators of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies.—Head of the Department, Agastier; Adjutant Bukholm.

Note—Another instance of the time when Germany was using an iron hand of discipline, clearing of agitators the provinces it already had announced its intention of seizing for its own. The letter was referred by Markin, one of Trotsky's secretaries, to Volodarsky, who seems to have been in charge of the proletarian agitation in these provinces.

Document No. 47

[G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 17, Feb. 17, 1918.]

To the Council of People's Commissars: The intelligence department has received detailed information that the agitators of the Petrograd Soviet of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies have completely changed the character of the Estland Socialists' activity, which finally led to the local German landowners being declared outlawed. By order of the General Staff I ask you to take the immediate steps for the restoring of the rights of the above-mentioned German landowners and the recalling of the agitators.—For the head of the department, R. Bauer.

Note—This order for the release of the German landowners was at once obeyed, and the act of surrender, evidently at the direct order of Lenin, to whom this letter is addressed, marked the end of the incipient rebellion of the Bolshevik leaders against their German masters.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 48

VARIED ACTIVITIES

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, Jan. 22, 1918.]

To the Council of People's Commissars: By our agents it has been established that connections between the Poles, the Don and French officers, and also probably the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers, are maintained by means of Russian



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

and Rodionoff; in Irkutsk, Zhinzhe-rova and Geze; in Vladivostok, Buten-hoff, Pannoff and Erlanger.—Chief of counter-espionage, Feierabend; Commissar, Kaimanovich.

Note—Apart from the list of agents this letter has interest from the comment, "To the company of Bonch-Bruievich." The signature is illegible.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 49

[Gr. General Staff, Section R, No. 151, Dec. 4, 1917.]

To the Commissariat of Military Affairs: Herewith the intelligence bureau has the honor to transmit a list of the persons of Russian origin who are in the service of the German intelligence department:

Sakharoff, officer First Infantry Reserve Regiment; Praporschik Ter-Arytuniantz, Praporschik Zankov, Yarchuk, Golovin, Zhuk, Ilmsky, Chernavsky, Captain Postnikov, Scheue-mann, Sailors Trushin and Gavriloff. All the persons mentioned are on the permanent staff of the intelligence department of the German General Staff.—Head of Department, Agastier.

Note—Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 50

[Gr. General Staff, Central Division, Section M, Jan. 14, 1918.]

Very confidential.

To the Chairman of the People's Council of Commissars: The Russian section of the German General Staff has received an urgent report from our agents at Novosibirsk and Ros-

toff that the friction which has arisen between General Alexieff and General Kaledin, after which the volunteer corps of General Alexieff began the movement to the north, is a tactical step to have a base in the rear. In this way the army of General Alexieff will have a reliable rear base protected by Cossack troops for supplying the army and a base in case of an overwhelming movement on the part of the enemy. The communications of General Alexieff with the Polish troops have been proved by new reports of the Polish Bolshevik commissars, Shuk and Dembitsky.—Chief of the Division of the General Staff, O. Rausch; senior aid, R. Krieger.

Note—Important as showing that the Germans had a real fear of the military possibilities in the Alexieff-Kaledin movement. The suicide of General Kaledin at a moment of depression, following betrayals that undoubtedly were carefully plotted, was tragically a part of the great national tragedy.

Have photographs of letter.

Document No. 51

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 263/79, Jan. 23, 1918.]

To the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs: To your inquiry regarding those agents who might be able to give an exact report of the sentiment of the troops and population in the provinces, I transmit to you a short list of the Russo-German agents-informers. In Voronezh, S. Sirtov; in Rostoff, Globoff and Melikoff; in Tiflis, Enskidze and Gavriloff; in Kazan, Plaitz; in Samara, Oaploff and Voe-niz; in Omsk, Blagoveschensky and Sipko; in Tomsk, Dattan, Tarasoff



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Alexieff

and Rodionoff; in Irkutsk, Zhinzhe-rova and Geze; in Vladivostok, Buten-hoff, Pannoff and Erlanger.—Chief of counter-espionage, Feierabend; Commissar, Kaimanovich.

Note—Apart from the list of agents this letter has interest from the comment, "To the company of Bonch-Bruievich." The signature is illegible.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 52

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 355, Jan. 21, 1918.]

To the Commission for Combating the Counter-Revolution: The agents of the counter-espionage at the Stavka have established that the anarchists Stepan Kriloff, Fedor Kutzl and Albert Bremsen, at Helsinki, and also Nahim, Arshavsky, Ruphim, Levin and Mikhail Shatloff had during the recent days a conference with the chief of staff of the Petrograd Army district Shpilko. After Comrade Shpilko transmitted to the anarchists the offer of Comrade Antonoff and Comrade Bersin to recruit agents for the destruction of several counter-revolutionists, the latter expressed their willingness and immediately began the recruiting. To Kiev are assigned the following, who have been hired at Helsinki: S. Smir-noff and Riganann. To Odessa, Brack and Schulkevich.—For the Chief of the Counter-Espionage, Commissar, C. Moshloff.

Note—This is an assassination compact between Bolsheviks and anarchists. Antonoff, if one of the chief Bolshevik military leaders, is credited with the taking of Petrograd, and was in charge of the operations against Alexieff and Kaledin. The list of an-

archists include several notorious characters.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 53

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 471, Jan. 27, 1918.]

To the Commission of Combating the Counter-Revolution: By us here

archists include several notorious characters.

Have photograph of letter.

Document No. 53

[Counter-Espionage at the Stavka, No. 471, Jan. 27, 1918.]

To the Commission of Combating the Counter-Revolution: By us here



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Kaledin

there has been received a report from Finland, from Grishin and Bakhl, of the counter-revolutionary activity of the lawyer, Jonas Kastren. This Kastren, in the years 1914-15 recruited on German funds Finnish volunteer regiments and sent them to Germany. For facilitating the work of recruiting he represented himself as a Socialist-Maximalist, and promised support to the Workers Red Guard. In his office many of our comrades found a cordial reception and material support. Kastren furnished to Russia German money for the propaganda of Bolshevism in Russia. He had already established in 1916 a division of the German General Staff in Helsinki. Now he, together with Svinhuvud, Ernroth, and Nandelschtedt, is on the side of the White Guards and is aiding them with money, supplies and arms.

We are informed that Kastren works both with German and English money. It is necessary immediately to cut short the work of Jonas Kastren and his group. The Commander-in-Chief advises to call to Petrograd the Finnish comrades, Rakhy and Pukko, or order Grishin to Helsinki.—Commissar A. Sivko.

Note—Kastren was still alive when I spent a week in Helsinki in March, but he added to his chances of longevity by fleeing in early February to the White Guards headquarters at Vasa. The order for his removal came too late. Again we see Germany playing with both sides in Finland at the same time.

Have photograph of letter.

REFUGEES REACH THE SWEDISH FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—A party of some 500 allied subjects, including 60 British and American and 40 Italian civilians with some 400 Italian military, have reached the Swedish frontier from Russia, and, meanwhile, it is reported that the Italian consul and 400 Italians have been forced to leave Moscow and seek refuge northward.

Bolshevik Official Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Russian papers state that the Bolshevik Commissioner of Justice has retired owing to a disagreement with the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal regarding the acts of Red Terror ordered by the latter.

Consulates Closed at Kiev

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Kiev message to the German papers reports the closing of the Greek, Belgian and Italian consulates there.

BOARDING STEAMER SUNK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A British armed boarding steamer was sunk by a submarine on Sept. 12, the Admiralty announced this evening. Fifty-eight persons are missing.

CHURCH AND STATE AND JOINT DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

udice. The only way to prevent it is to keep it out from the beginning.

"However, as the President has requested all to join in contributing to this fund, the Chronicle bows to the decree.

"The Roman Catholics and their political allies must shoulder the responsibility for all religious controversies that may arise. They should have entered the war as Americans, not as Roman Catholics."

WAR DEPARTMENT ISSUES DRAFT APPEAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To obtain men who have demonstrated their ability in commercial life for work in the army, the War Department has appealed to manufacturers and business men to submit names of their employees with such qualifications who come in the early draft classifications.

The General Staff plans to place the men in positions similar to those which they hold in civil life, thereby increasing the efficacy of the various branches of the War Department.

Treaties Ratified

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate late on Thursday ratified the draft treaties between the United States and France, and between the United States and Greece.

Non-Essentials Transferred

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder announced on Thursday that through the processes of the "work-or-fight" order 100,000 men had been transferred from non-essential to essential industry.

Enlistment of British Subjects

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Voluntary enlistment in this country of British and Canadian citizens will cease on Oct. 12, when men of military age from those countries will be subject to American conscription, according to an announcement by the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission on Thursday. On that date the offices of the mission throughout the United States will be closed, after 16 months' activity.

British and Canadians of the original draft age, 21 to 30, can enlist only until Sept. 28, the statement says.

CHARGES AGAINST HOG ISLAND MANAGEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges made in the Philadelphia papers that slacking and political favoritism are rampant at Hog Island and other ship-

building plants along the Delaware River, together with an admission made by Charles A. Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to the effect that at the present rate of progress the costly plant at Hog Island will only complete 50 per cent of its program for this year, will, it is understood, probably lead to an investigation by the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Commerce Committee, when his attention was called to the accusation made in the papers and to Mr. Piez' statement regarding the unsatisfactory progress, declared that the matter was of such importance as to warrant a close investigation both of the charges and of the reasons adduced for the alleged "fall down," at Hog Island.

BRITISH WORKERS AND ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—What was regarded by all those present as a most useful and instructive ventilation of views took place at a reception of Mr. Roberts, British Minister of Labor by the Fédération Dulivres. The secretaries of a number of French workers' federations and trades unions were present, and listened with deep interest to replies which Mr. Roberts made to a series of questions put to him by M. Keuter, secretary of the Fédération Dulivres.

He would like to know, he said, what the opinion of British trades unions was on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine. Mr. Roberts said that the great bulk of the British workers were determined to fight to the end, and that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France and the injustice of 1870 redressed without any recourse to a plebiscite, which could only prove a futile expedient.

As long as Germany possessed the metal resources of Alsace, the peace of the world would be endangered, and nothing but force of arms could settle the question. Mr. Roberts then explained the collaboration between the workers and the British Government and the organization of mixed tribunals of employers and employees for the prevention of strikes.

At the close of the discussion, Mr. Roberts reaffirmed Great Britain's resolve to fight side by side with France to the end. "We American, French and British," he said, "must fight to the end to impose peace on Germany by victory, and we must demand from her reparation for her crimes."

The secretary of the clothiers union, M. Dumas, expressed his appreciation for all Mr. Roberts had told them, and said the repetition of such an exchange of views would be beneficial to all concerned.

AMERICAN OFFICERS' RECEPTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At the expressed wish of King George another party of American naval and military officers were invited to attend yesterday's investiture at Buckingham Palace, at the conclusion of which each member of the party was personally presented to the King.

Japanese Enter Chita

TOKYO, Japan (Sept. 10)—A contingent of Japanese cavalry, together with troops belonging to the command of General Semenovoff, the Cossack leader, entered the town of Chita, in Trans-Baikal, on Sept. 6. They were enthusiastically welcomed.

The entry of Tzecho-Slovak forces into Chita from the west, previous to this date, has already been reported.

REESTABLISHMENT OF EASTERN FRONT

Vladivostok Message States That News of This Development Is Confirmed—General Alexieff Takes Offensive on Amur

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor

The most important news from the Russo-Siberian war theaters is the message from Vladivostok which states that the reestablishment of an "Eastern front" on the great European battlefield is confirmed. The new Russo-German front, it is stated, runs through the Don country in the south, then northeast to the important town of Saratov on the Volga, still further northeast to Samara, thence northwest to Penza and so to Vologda, where it presumably joins up with the front rapidly being formed by the Allies working down from Archangel.

The line is, of course, in no sense of the word continuous, but the Germans are reported to be moving up troops from occupied territory to defend threatened positions. The new front, at the moment, probably does no more than represent the line, north and east of which the anti-Bolshevik forces are steadily consolidating their influence.

Meanwhile, a Moscow message states that General Alexieff has taken the offensive against the Bolsheviks in the Far East on the Amur River.

The New Line

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Moscow message to the German papers states that General Alexieff with considerable Cossack and White Guard forces has taken the offensive on the Siberian front against the Bolshevik forces that had fallen back on Blagovchensk on the Amur River.

Meanwhile, a Kiev message to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reports a continuation of the Bolshevik offensive west of Tiaritsin and the occupation of Tuapst, while later reports state that the Bolsheviks have captured Malok.

A Vladivostok message states that the reestablishment of the Russo-German front on a line running through the Don Territory, Saratov, Samara, Penza and Vologda is confirmed, and that Germany is moving up troops from occupied territory.

Japanese Enter Chita

TOKYO, Japan (Sept. 10)—A contingent of Japanese cavalry, together with troops belonging to the command of General Semenovoff, the Cossack leader, entered the town of Chita, in Trans-Baikal, on Sept. 6. They were enthusiastically welcomed.

The entry of Tzecho-Slovak forces into Chita from the west, previous to this date, has already been reported.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

Misses' Step-In Chemises

Made to Our Order

1.50 and 2.00



THESE serviceable and practical garments are growing daily in demand, because they take the place of both drawer and skirt. There are several, in Empire style, straight-line effect—with regulation neckline or bodice top with lace shoulder straps.

All are made of fine nainsook and ornamented with dainty embroideries and fine Valenciennes lace edgings and insertions. Every piece is well made and carefully finished.

The values are such that it would be well to buy for next year.

The COLLEGE

Price

5.50 and 6.50

Walk-Over

The Government recommends oxfords to save leather, but many of our smartest young women already wear them nearly the year 'round. Oxfords will be unusually fashionable this Fall and Winter.

At the price, this is an extremely popular Walk-Over model. It has a straight street-arch, a comfortable tread, and a modish heel. A sensible shoe, and yet—see how smart this wing-tip effect makes it.

Sugar Means Ships—Save Sugar

Walk-Over SHOES

The HAWAIIAN

Price 8.00



For snap and dash, this exquisitely-tailored model stands quite by itself. It has a Rainbow Arch and a high-heel, delicately concaved 2 1/4 inch Louis heel. A high-heel oxford with all the daintiness of a pump. It fits the ankle neatly and blends with hosiery somewhat as breath does with air. Walk-Over Shoes are as well-known the world over as in your home town.

WALK-OVER SHOPS

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St. 378 Washington St.

Boston

2359 Washington St., Roxbury

CAILLAUX TRIAL—LABOR POLICIES IN NATIONAL ASPECTS

SENATE TO HEAR
THE CAILLAUX TRIAL

Former French Minister to Be
Tried With M. Humbert,
Against Whom More Serious
Charges Have Been Made

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The disposal of three out of the multiplicity of French affairs by which it is sought to clear treason and all the lesser faults of imperfect patriotism out of France, only serves to indicate the complexity of what remain and the difficulty of thorough investigation. Bolo, the Bonnet Rouge gang, and M. Malvy have been dealt with, and now the authorities and people turn to what remains and consider the position of things. In the meantime more than three cases have been added for the three concluded, but the new ones are of comparatively minor importance. On the other hand, the inquiries into some of the main affairs that have been in the hands of Captain Bouchardon and his deputies for weeks and months past seem to drag on very slowly, and in certain matters there is an apparent lack of complete understanding on the part of the authorities. It is not that they have no confidence in their cases, but the difficulty of absolute investigation in some matters becomes very great, and points which they know to be in existence, and which they must have, continually evade their search. This naturally gives opportunity for complaint by the accused, who protest that the proceedings are slow and that either the charges should be proved against them or withdrawn. However, the prosecution have never appeared to be much affected by these appeals, the speciousness of which they understand.

The complexity of the affairs, and the way in which they are threaded among each other, is indicated in two or three circumstances which are forward just now. It has now been decided that M. Caillaux will be arraigned as M. Malvy was, not before a military tribunal, but before the Senate sitting as the Haute Cour. The rumor that this was possible was first put into circulation some weeks ago, and, though at that time it was discounted, it has steadily grown in strength, and this course will, as stated, be pursued. Before then, however, there will certainly be a considerable debate upon the capacity and sovereignty of the Senate as the Haute Cour and whether it has really all the power it claimed in the last days of the Malvy trial. Some seem to consider that its integrity is so much affected now, or that on the other hand it is so much under a cloud, that no further case ought to be submitted to its judgment until there has been a thorough examination of its status and a decision upon it. However, such views notwithstanding, it was recently stated that not only will M. Caillaux be brought to the Senate for trial, but that he and M. Humbert would be taken together.

There have been some sensational developments, however, in the Humbert case, as will be shown, and how far that will affect any such idea of the authorities remains to be seen. In any case the idea only shows how closely these various affairs are interwoven. There are, of course, associations between the Humbert and the Caillaux affairs; Bolo and others have bound them together; but in general aspects they have seemed to be fairly well separated. However, even though the Senate as the Haute Cour were to take them both together, it would not mean, of course, that the two cases would be joined as one, being essentially so different, but merely that time and trouble would be saved and efficiency served. Witnesses, for example, who had testimony to give concerning both might be thoroughly and completely examined at the same time, for it has happened in the investigations so far completed that when one matter was being probed into, discoveries were made concerning another. This complexity and interweaving are further illustrated by the report that the merchant Bilet, the accused in another case, who has had his own affairs so far joined up with that of the accountant, Leautey, is to be separated and joined to that of Bury Depsy, the actress, Tremblez and others, a course of procedure against which, for reasons best known to himself, Bilet has been expressing strong objections.

This Depsy-Tremblez affair, which is in the hands of Lieutenant Gazier, is nearing the end of the preliminary investigation, and it is said that it will be brought to trial at no very distant date. The final examinations of witnesses are being made, and Tremblez, who has made his own concluding statements in the matter, has reiterated his explanations as to his relations with the German financial agent, Rosenberg, and his justification for the large sums of money he received from him. There have been some slight developments in the case of M. Turmel, the deputy for Guingamp, in whose locker in the ante-rooms of the Chamber foreign notes to a large amount were discovered, and whose conduct in Rome, as seeking an interview with the Prince von Bulow and in other ways has brought down great suspicion upon him. M. Turmel is now face to face with the extreme charge of intel-

ligence with the enemy, and it is stated that he is showing some emotions in answering the questions of Captain Mangin-Bocquet who has his case in hand. Some new documents have been discovered, and when Turmel was interrogated concerning them he said he would like time to prepare his answer to the questions. It is not stated whether these documents and the questions that arise from them have anything to do with the rules M. Turmel said he had bought in Barcelona to the order of the Italian Government—both Barcelona and Rome denying all knowledge of such a transaction—in explanation of the money that had been found in his locker.

Incidentally it may be said that a certain Henri Dothée, who has frequently been mentioned in the course of the Turmel investigations and who once acted as private secretary to Turmel himself, has just been arrested, not on any charge connected with these treason trials, but on one of the bribery and corruption of public officials in connection with certain other matters. Dothée had set up a place of business in the Rue Saint Lazare where he operated in various ways and from which address it is said a journal bearing the sound and impressive title of La Grande France was also published, but at irregular intervals. An associate, Marius Astruc, was arrested at the same time.

The new turn of affairs in the case of M. Charles Humbert has been very remarkable. As has been reported previously, the late editor and proprietor of Le Journal was showing considerable impatience at the slow manner in which proceedings were being carried on against him, and complained that the commission sent to the United States to investigate the transactions he carried on there on behalf of the French Government early in the war, should either be called upon to produce its report immediately or the rest of the case against him should be taken and that part of it left over. This attitude of his excited some sympathy. However, in due course the whole of the preliminary proceedings seemed in the way of completion and on the penultimate day of July, Lieutenant Jouselin had M. Humbert along for what was believed to be the final interrogation, and the case was then regarded as completely prepared and documented as such.

On this occasion M. Humbert read a statement in which he again protested his innocence, and in regard to his transactions with Lenoir and Desouches and also with Bolo he declared once more that, in the first case, the money supplied to him for the funds of Le Journal seemed quite untainted, inquiries making it appear conclusive that it was part of the personal fortune of the father of Lenoir, while as to the Bolo funds there was no apparent ground for suspicion since Bolo in no way interfered in the conduct of the paper and was contented to take his profits, in addition to which many persons of responsibility vouched for Bolo in this matter. M. Humbert in the statement he read said it was all one to him whether he were charged with commerce with the enemy or intelligence with him, as, in his opinion, if a man were guilty of commerce—this being the charge against him at that time—he considered he ought to be executed, as in either case he would be a traitor. With this the interrogation closed, and it was virtually settled that the trial should begin on or about Aug. 25.

Four days later it became known that there was a change of plans, that the inquiry that had been closed was about to be reopened, and that the trial was postponed. The utmost secrecy was preserved, but nevertheless it is possible to state the facts with confidence. After the closing of the Humbert interrogations, Lieutenant Jouselin further examined the two others intimately concerned with this case, Lenoir and Desouches. Just at this time a statement concerning Humbert was made by a former clerk of Desouches. This man, who was a disbarred lawyer, had not a good record, and his statement in itself might not have seemed of great importance, but it happened to fit in very remarkably with another statement from quite another quarter and which also had not seemed of any consequence. It seemed that two stray links were fastening up quite a big piece of chain. Desouches was brought forward for a further examination, and more questions were put to M. Humbert. Many suspicions were confirmed.

Then, so strange in their contrasted circumstances are these cases, a former army captain named Berton, who is serving out a sentence of transportation for life at a penal settlement abroad enters into this one. This man was arrested eleven years ago and condemned for selling documents of value to Germany. Last April he wrote to Captain Bouchardon to say that he could give important evidence in the Humbert case. Little attention was paid to his letter at the time, but after what the clerk of Desouches had stated, instructions were cabled to the penal settlement for Berton to be examined with the result that the statements he made were such that an order was immediately sent out for him to be brought to France without delay. At the same time application was made to the Military Governor of Paris for permission to enlarge the charge against M. Humbert of commerce with the enemy to the one of intelligence with the enemy, the latter, of course, being full treason. In due course on his reassembly on Sept. 17 the Senate will be asked to grant the usual suspension of a parliamentary immunity in regard to this further charge.

The case of M. Caillaux is all ready for trial. It is stated that the dossier embraces not less than 4000 documents, or 500 more than in the Bolo case.

WAR LABOR BOARD
SETS 8-HOUR DAY

Decision by South Carolina Judge
Becomes Board Ruling—Time
and Half Pay for Overtime
and Double on Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The eight-hour day in industrial plants has been upheld by the War Labor Board in a decision by Walter Clark, Supreme Court justice of North Carolina, umpire in the dispute between union molders and the Wheeling Mold and Foundry Company. The decision becomes the ruling of the board, and calls for an eight-hour day, except in cases of emergency.

Whether an emergency exists, the period over which it may extend and the number of extra hours a day shall be determined by agreement between the managements and the workers. In the present case this agreement will be arrived at by a permanent commission of four, two designated by the management and two by the men, the assent of at least three being necessary for permission to work more than eight hours in a day of 24.

Frank P. Walsh, of the War Labor Board, calls this decision the first great step in the application in fact of the national policy to industry in general, serving as a strong precedent in the adjudication by the board of future similar cases. He says that Justice Clark's provision for a democratic rather than an arbitrary decision of the question of emergency is of the utmost importance to workers.

Justice Clark said the protection of the eight-hour day would amount to nothing if the declaration of an emergency was left to the employer alone. He stipulates that overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one half, with double time for Sundays and holidays. The workman, he says, is entitled to some enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

LABOR SITUATION
IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—I. R. Gerard, secretary of the Jackson Central Labor Union, said in regard to the labor situation: "Heretofore the manufacturers and employers generally have had the situation so well in hand and all in their favor, because of the fact that there were so many unemployed, that labor had no alternative but to work for wages that would not afford a decent living, and now that there is not such an abundance of labor the workers, in a measure, are in a position to have a voice in the agreement as to the prices at which they shall sell their only possession, their labor. Skilled labor, as a rule, is working six days a week, and on emergency work, where the good of the country depends on it, seven days a week and overtime each day. Common labor, as a rule, does not work every day and never did, and the cause of that is the indolent, shiftless labor which has always existed in the South, but not any more so now than formerly. The amount of wages paid this labor does not affect it one way or the other as to the number of days worked per week."

WAGE DECISION ON
CANADIAN LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—In the agreement signed in Montreal on Sept. 2 between the Canadian Railway War Board and the Railway Employees Department, Division No. 4, of the American Federation of Labor, the threatened trouble with the employees of the mechanical departments of the roads is averted. The agreement is, in effect, the McAdoo award with the amendments recently made in the United States. The men's pay is calculated retroactively. Fourteen basic trades are concerned. This adds \$15,000,000 to their pay rolls. The new agreement is a compromise. The railways, under the direction of the Canadian Railway War Board, have made concessions in regard to classification and are to pay the men, grouped in three classes, 68 cents in-

stead of 75 asked, 58 instead of 62½ and 45 cents instead of 56½. The eight-hour day is adopted, but in such a way that the day shifts will work 8½ hours for five days a week and 4½ hours on Saturday, making 47 hours a week, as compared to 50 to 55 hours a week hitherto.

The new agreement is subject to termination on 30 days' notice from either side.

COURT CONSTRUES
ANTI-ALIEN LAW

California Judge Sustains Right
of American-Born Children to
Hold Title to Their Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The first case under the anti-alien land law of 1913 has been decided at Riverside by Judge Craig of the Superior Court. The law prohibits aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning land or leasing for a term exceeding three years. It was urged to prevent oriental colonization, and all land acquired in violation of the law escheats to the State. When it was before the Legislature, international relations with Japan threatened, and W. J. Bryan, then Secretary of State, came to California to present the Administration's views.

Jukichi Harada, a Japanese, bought a home in Riverside, taking title in the names of three minor American-born children. Suit brought by the Attorney-General alleges subterfuge to evade the law, and a resulting trust in favor of the father was claimed. A demurrer was interposed on the ground that the law violated the treaty of 1911 with Japan. This was overruled early in the proceedings.

At the trial Harada testified that the property was bought for his children for a home near a church and school which they attended. He disclaimed all interest, and insisted that the property was a gift to the children.

The court decides the children are American citizens and have all political rights of citizens, which are the same, no matter what their parentage.

It is decided that children cannot be deprived of property because neighbors object. The law is not broad enough to deny rights to American-born children of aliens ineligible to citizenship. The State may appeal to the Supreme Court.

TEACHERS' STRIKE IN
MEMPHIS IS SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—With the city commissioners pledging themselves to secure a 10 per cent increase in the school tax rate, which will make possible the salary advance demanded by the teachers, the public schools of this city opened for the fall term on Thursday after a strike of three days during which the schools remained closed.

Proposals that former teachers might be introduced fell upon unheeding ears, and the teachers remained obdurate. At the headquarters of the teachers' association, it was learned that the strike was entered upon "soberly, advisedly" and in cognizance of the fact that while past legislatures had made appropriations for school purposes, and the salaries of the principals and the janitors had been raised, the teachers had labored along for 10 years with inadequate remuneration, notwithstanding that the cost of living had doubled.

The teachers insist that it was not their purpose to discommode the public school system of Memphis, nor their wish to keep the children out of school, but they contend that, having petitioned the Board of Education in vain for an increase, this positive stand was deemed necessary.

HIGHER PAY FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—One of the results of the war is expected to be an increase in wages for the school teachers of Pennsylvania. For some time past, particularly in Philadelphia, a campaign for better pay has been in progress among the teaching staff. They have been working quietly for the past two years, and at a meeting of the State Board of Education held in this city it was decided to introduce a bill at the next session of the Legislature providing for a 25 per cent increase in all salaries for the 14,000 teachers of the Commonwealth.

LABOR'S PART IN
NATIONAL POLICY

Senator Robertson, Member of
the Canadian Upper Chamber,
Gives His Ideas in Interview

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Labor Party of Canada is directly represented in the Dominion Government in the person of Senator Gideon D. Robertson, who is a member of the Upper Chamber. He is a man who has the respect of all parties and he has done excellent service to the country in the settlement of a number of disputes between employer and employee. As the following interview with the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor indicates, Senator Robertson holds strong views regarding the right of labor to proper representation in the forming of a national policy. In the course of his remarks the Senator said:

"Knowing full well that a German peace would be intolerable and that labor's future prosperity and happiness, for many years depend upon the issue of this war, Canadian wage earners have nobly done their part. They look confidently into the future, proudly conscious of work well done on the battle line abroad, in the factory and field, and in the forest and mine at home. More than 50 per cent of Canada's 400,000 volunteer army were wage earners.

"Less interruption of industry has

occurred in Canada than in any other belligerent country, in spite of serious provocation due to the constant decrease in the purchasing power of the workman's earnings. The victory which will make all nations free to enjoy the blessings of peace in security is approaching, and no class of people is destined to reap greater benefit as a result of the struggle and sacrifices made than are the wage earners. By commendable loyal service, both in arms and industry, they have won the deserved respect and confidence of all people.

"Labor looks forward to brighter days, believing it has earned the right to representation and voice in all matters of national policy. With that recognition, it has no fear but that industrial peace will follow."

COAL MINERS RETURN TO WORK

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—With the exception of the Blackwood Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Buck Run, an individual colliery, all the mines in the anthracite region resumed operations on Thursday. It is said that the men will return to work at the Blackwood and Buck Run collieries on Friday.

BROOMS FROM PALMETTO PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

SANFORD, Fla.—By way of utilizing home products, Sanford has established a factory for the manufacture of brooms from the palmetto plant which flourishes in all parts of Florida. The new product is regarded as being satisfactory in every way.

URGENT CALL FOR
WOMEN IN HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Woman's Land Army is sending out an urgent call for more women to enlist to harvest the crops of corn, potatoes and fruit. Not only are young women wanted for the actual farm work, but older ones as well are needed to attend to the housekeeping for the units and to do the necessary secretarial work connected with them. Any woman who can give a few weeks to this work at once will have the assurance that she is doing real war service in helping to feed the nations at war.

WAR WORK GIVEN
NEAR WORKER'S HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Leslie Willis Sprague, staff speaker of the United States Department of Labor, addressing the Raleigh Rotary Club recently, said: "The great need before the country now is to convert non-war work into war work as rapidly as possible." Mr. Sprague told of the activities and purposes of the United States Employment Service. "The program of the government," said he, "is to have labor employed as near its home as possible, thus preventing the expense and congestion of traffic and waste of time due to long shipments of workers."

New October Numbers of
Columbia
Records"Do Your Little
'Bitty Bit' (Right Now)"

Song after song has been written to portray what our soldiers and sailors are doing, but here is one sung by the Peerless Quartette which tells what we all can do—"With our Yankee 'Pep' and 'Vim,' we will pitch right in and win." A 2602—85c

"It's a Long Way to
Dear Old Broadway"

Since the boys themselves pronounce this song a sure-enough American "Tipperary," why not learn to sing it too, with all the fervor and ardor you can muster,—just as Irving Kaufman does in this Columbia Record? A 2601—85c

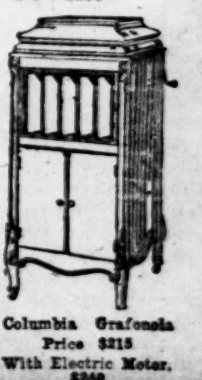
Barbara Maurel—
Newest Columbia Star,
Sings "Long, Long Ago"

Alsace is the motherland of this gifted young mezzo-soprano, whose wonderful technical perfection is due to the teaching of Jean De Reske. She comes direct from Covent Garden Opera House to make her Columbia debut in two well-loved ballads. A 2608—\$1.00

58 other Beautiful Selections in the
October List

Send some records to your soldier. There's a Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. hut. New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of every month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY
New York



Columbia Grafonola
Price \$218
With Electric Motor
\$250

SYMPHONY HALL
Boston, Mass.

The Symphony Concerts

24 FRIDAY AFTERNOONS—24 SATURDAY EVENINGS

BEGINNING OCTOBER 11-12

Boston Symphony
Orchestra

PIERRE MONTEUX

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH CONDUCTOR, will conduct the OCTOBER CONCERTS. Announcement as to the Conductors of the subsequent concerts will be made shortly.

ASSISTING SOLO ARTISTS

HAROLD BAUER
JOSEPH BONNET
SOPHIE BRASLAV
FLORENCE EASTON
FREDERIC FRADON
MAUREL GARRISON
EMILIO DE GOGORZA

JARCHA HEITZ
JOSEF HOFFMANN
MISCHA LEVITZKY
JOSEF MAKIN
ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN
OLGA SAMAROFF
JACQUES THIBAUD

Subscription Information

Season tickets \$50, \$45, \$30, \$25, \$15, plus war tax. Season ticket holders for last season may secure their same seats until Sept. 25. Tickets not reengaged will be on sale at Box Office Monday, September 30.

Applications for tickets by mail may now be made, and should be addressed to W. H. BRENNAN, Manager, Symphony Hall, Boston. Telephone Bank Bay 1492.

FRENCH POST-WAR MINISTRY URGED

Mayor of Lyons in a Special Interview Argues for the Creation in France of a Great Allied Occidental Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Amongst the numerous French citizens whose ardent patriotism has expressed itself in a ceaseless activity with fruitful results, the name of Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Senator of the Rhone Department, would doubtless hold first place with many people. Never have his keen organizing faculties, his horror of insincere idealism and his aversion from politics in general been so clearly manifested as they have since the war. He is assisted in his many undertakings, which are generally connected with economic reform and progress, by the undeniable prestige he has gained with all with whom he has brought into contact, a prestige which is largely due to the powerful influence of a true culture, which in France possesses so much attraction. For M. Herriot is a writer of great erudition; his work on Madame de Récamier is one of the most complete studies ever published of this charming woman.

Not content with creating the largest center for the reeducation of disabled soldiers in France, nor with supervising and directing several committees dealing with various branches of relief work, nor with organizing in the midst of war that fair at Lyons which is already a dreaded rival for Leipzig, M. Herriot, who also finds time to write splendid, virile works, such as *Aix, Vainqueur*, in which the gospel of activity, energy and manliness is expounded in the most convincing terms, is now directing his attention to some of the most vital post-war problems.

M. Herriot considers that the recent constitutions of the Mittel-Europa scheme makes it imperative to create in France a large occidental market which will counter-balance the German market. Expressing his views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, M. Herriot said in his opinion the creation of a post-war ministry was an urgent necessity.

"Germany," he said, "has not hesitated at all costs to protect the market at Leipzig. The government has not deemed it beneath its dignity to defend the town where the celebrated fair is held by all the means at its disposal. Every effort is made to attract visitors. It is the center of the propaganda services, and, thanks to the direct solicitude extended to it by the empire, the Leipzig Fair which closed on March 9, was visited by some 75,000 people. The military authorities moreover, had granted the stall-holders very long leave, in order to facilitate their work not only during the fair, but before and after it. And, as Bulgaria is now merely an economical annex of Germany, a special train service was even established between Sofia and Leipzig."

These and many other significant facts have served to confirm M. Herriot in his belief in the necessity for creating an official organization to cope with German efficiency. Nevertheless, he considers that these numerous proofs of that methodical action and organization which is one of Germany's characteristics should in no way discourage the Allies. "Although," he says, "after several centuries of existence, Leipzig succeeded, in 1918, in assembling 3600 sellers, at Lyons, although this was only the third year of the fair, they numbered 2200."

M. Herriot regrets that this great French economic victory was not made still more striking by being officially recognized by the French state. He remarks that even after the terrible lesson of the war, private initiative is still often regarded in France with indifference, if not with absolute hostility. This fact is greatly deplored by M. Herriot, who is an ardent lover of direct, personal action. It is the keynote of his character and of his life. He fears no responsibility, and, when Minister of Public Works, he even issued a decree which caused much perturbation in the services dependent upon him. The decree was simply worded as follows: "Let every one know that in taking the initiative, he can be sure of my protection."

M. Edouard Herriot is convinced, therefore, that it is vitally important for the Allies that their occidental market should be installed in France. "For, not only," he says, "have we to compete with Mittel-Europa, but also with the neutral powers, which have recognized the immense benefits that could be derived by develop-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
M. Edouard Herriot

ing the economic life of their respective countries at a moment when that of the greatest powers of the world is naturally below par, or is at least handicapped. Switzerland, for example, has organized a fair at Bale, in response to an appeal from M. Calonder himself, who declared, 'Switzerland must provide for its own needs.' Holland, again, opened a fair at Utrecht, in which no less than 56,000 representatives of all the various industries took part." In face of all these facts, therefore, the importance of which no one can deny, M. Herriot bids France and her allies reflect. If they wish to vanquish Germany in the economic field—and to insure a real victory this is indispensable—they can only do so by being better organized than Germany is. The creation of a Mittel-Europa should, he insists, make all concerned think seriously.

"By an Imperial decree dated the twenty-third of January, 1918," says he, "a ministry comprising two under-secretaries, a section for political economy and a section for social economy, has been constituted especially for the period immediately following the war. We have in hand the working program of this ministry. None of the questions which will arise on the morrow of the conclusion of peace are omitted."

DALLAS PLANS CITY SWIMMING POOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
DALLAS, Tex.—The Park Board of the city of Dallas and officials in charge of Camp Dick, the military camp at the Dallas Fair Park, have formed plans for the erection of a swimming pool, to be used jointly by the soldiers at Camp Dick and the people of Dallas. It is proposed to build the swimming pool on Gaston Park, adjacent to the Fair Park grounds, the cost to be borne by the city and the men at the post. Col. E. Z. Steyer, in command at Camp Dick, has said that the men would give \$10,000 toward the swimming pool, and the Park Board have signified their intention of raising sufficient funds to supplement this \$10,000 to make the

OUTLINE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS POLICY

Mr. G. N. Barnes, British Labor Leader, Advises That Germany Be Compelled to Join League and Obey Its Rules

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—As one of the landmarks of the summer meeting at Cambridge will remain the lecture delivered by the Right Hon. George N. Barnes, M. P., on a League of Nations. The address would have been noticeable, if only that the lecturer is a member of the War Cabinet, but it acquires still greater importance as coming from the representative of Labor in that Cabinet. These are its preliminary titles to a careful consideration; its chief value, however, lies in the vigor and directness of thought of the lecturer, and in the practical character of the proposals themselves. Mr. Barnes will have nothing to do with any league which stands between the Allies and such a complete victory as shall bring to the dust those mad ambitions of the chiefs of the German Army which, accepted by the people, led to the present war.

To exorcise the spirit of militarism, said the speaker, was the first task. The Prussian machine had, however, so far been sufficiently effective to encourage the Prussian military autocracy. If peace, therefore, were negotiated now, it would leave Prussian militarism over the German people still unbroken, and its power still strong for another struggle. And that would mean generations of military preparation, during which compulsory military service would be a general feature—at all events in the Old World, and possibly in the New. There would be no escape. The militarists in the United Kingdom would say that the nation had been unprepared in 1914, and must not be caught napping again. The militarists in Germany would, of course, say that their militarism had justified itself. There would be no logical answer either in Germany or Great Britain. That was why he wanted to make it perfectly clear that he was not there to speak of ending this war till Prussian militarism was defeated. What he was aiming at, and what he was there to propose, was the inauguration of some international organization which should predicate the downfall of Prussian militarism as the indispensable preliminary. That was a first duty; the second was to make provision so that the cause of this war should not be left to cause another war.

After picturing the results of another such conflict as the present, which would pull down the very pillars of civilization, Mr. Barnes asked what means could be devised for safeguarding peace when it comes. He said that it was a stupendous problem, to the solution of which he should feel loath to apply himself, but that others had pointed the way by the advocacy of a family of nations, banded together in such a way as to keep the peace among them. That was but an expanded application of the purpose of the British Empire, which already kept the peace within the British Dominions; and of the ideas already embodied, in a tentative way, in Hague conventions. Each country would become party to the common defensive alliance, and each would undertake to act with all the others against any one who was false to the terms of that alliance.

It did not necessarily mean that the offending nation would be "jumped on" in the military sense, for there were other resources of civilization which might be first applied. Nations were now more dependent upon one another than ever before; the world more interdependent. It was safe to say that an economic boycott against a nation might in many cases be quite sufficient to enforce compli-

ance with treaty obligations, for it would deprive that nation of the means of its normal life. The economic boycott would be the first weapon used against a recalcitrant nation.

But there must be a provision made for the military weapon in the last resource. Armed force was a necessary and indispensable complement of the economic boycott. The two together formed the twin instrument for suppression of acts of aggression on the part of ambitious militarism. The mobilization and control of such a force could not be safely left to chance when the time might come for its application. These things should be arranged as a matter of international organization before, and not after, the occasion for force arose.

This raised the whole question of sovereignty. Contracting nations would, of course, be loath to surrender any part of their sovereignty. But there was no alternative. If the world was to become a civic whole, there must be subordination of the parts. And, indeed, if the nations would only face the alternative, the terrors of lessened sovereignty would be dispelled in the contemplation of the greater terrors of devastating war. There could be security of subordination, or there could be war without it, and there was no middle course consistent with freedom.

What was to be the attitude toward Germany in a League of Nations? The lecturer remarked that he was recently taken to task by numerous critics when he ventured to say that she should be included. It was said that he had proposed to confer a favor on Germany. "If the idea is carried out," said a well-known publicist, "the League will clasp Germany to its bosom and hail her as a sister in the cause of peace." That, of course, was arrant nonsense. A decent, law-abiding citizen did not clasp the burglar to his bosom, although both were subject to the same law and both alike shared in its protection. He would include Germany in a League of Nations just as we included the thief and the burglar, as well as the decent law-abiding citizen in our national affairs. The laws of a nation covered all alike, good and bad. All were required to contribute to the maintenance of the policeman, the judges, and the jailors. And all were required to obey the law or take the consequence. We must apply the same idea internationally.

He would include Germany in a League of Nations—all nations—because to exclude her would simply mean reversion to old dangers. There were two Leagues of Nations before the war, but they did not prevent it. On the contrary, they competed in such a way as to precipitate it. In short, a League of Nations must be the League of Nations, to the conditions of which Germany should be compelled to subscribe. It was the only way. Competition in armaments, with spasms of world war, must cease if there were to be assurance of peace in the world. There must be full knowledge of armament building by each on the part of all, and limitation of each by all to the amount required for the maintenance of order. Regulation and restriction must take the place of competition. There must be a new order after the war. Labor was not going back to the old position of dependence and subordination. It would take its rightful place in the world of industry as a partner and sharer in the responsibilities of management in all that related to its citizen rights and in the maintenance of

decent standards of life. It was generally recognized that this would tend to the common good. All the best elements in the community were agreed on it. But the ideals would have to be worked out with great skill and much patience at a time of stress due to demobilization. All classes would have to help in the creation of a new world by way of peaceful and orderly evolution. And that was quite incompatible with the existence of great armies. The existence of those armies would be a menace—a danger. Their very presence would be provocative, their cost would be ruinous. They would inevitably land us into anarchic revolution by the impoverished masses of the people. There must never again be the great armies of the past. "That way madness lies."

He was in favor of the Entente Powers taking the initial steps at once in the formation of a League of Nations. Hitherto there had been but vague talk, which had been variously interpreted. The question of sovereignty had not been fairly and squarely faced by those in the seats of authority, unless urged by pressure of outside public opinion. The man in the street was thinking far ahead of foreign officers and governments on these matters—and would at once assert himself if the question began really to be discussed through the public press and platform in the form of concrete, practical proposals. The people were not going to be content with mere siftings of historical dust bins, but would insist on a scheme based on present needs. We had lived through centuries of pre-war experience during the last four years and we must act upon that experience while it was vivid in our minds.

Mr. Barnes then proceeded to sketch out a practical scheme, such as commended itself to his own judgment. He would like to see an inter-allied Hague conference at which there should be representation not only of governments but of peoples. There should be a standing court for the settlement of disputes between nations according to existing laws or covenants; a court of conciliation to deal with questions outside the scope of the judicial body; a research commission to examine what had already been proposed or attempted in the way of settlement of international difficulties, and to advise as to the best means of avoiding for the future such failures as there had been in the past; and an inter-allied commission to examine the ground in regard to (a) territorial readjustment on the basis of national utilities, and (b) administration of backward areas on a trustee basis.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that a week or two ago President Wilson put in a single sentence the objects for which all good men and women are striving, and which must be the final aim of a League of Nations. He said: "What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." The Kaiser and the President were as wide as the poles apart; the one spoke for the past, the other for the future.

AVIATOR ASCENDS 28,000 FEET

CANTON, O.—What is thought by Capt. R. W. Schroeder of Chicago to be a new record in altitude was made by him on Thursday in a test airplane flight from the Dayton aviation field to Canton. He ascended more than 28,000 feet, his records show.

Pogue's

Misses Section

Complete in all the newest Fashions in sizes for

Misses and Small Women

It is a department that will supply a long-felt need of those who require the smaller sizes.

(Pogue's, Third Floor)
FOURTH AND RACE STREETS
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Men's Furnishings---Hats
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
BURKHARDT & BURKHARDT, PRESIDENTS
6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinto
CINCINNATI, O.

Couden Studio of Millinery
Reopened for the Season
With a Carefully Selected Stock of HATS
Suite 426, Hotel Gibson, CINCINNATI, O.
High Quality Cleansing & Dyeing of wearing apparel, house furnishings and carpets. Export artistry and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.
Phone 4-1111
Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.
The Fenton United Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
CINCINNATI, O.

"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St. Entrance to Gibson House
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

THE WALNUT HILLS LAUNDRY COMPANY
1022-32 Foraker Avenue, Walnut Hills, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Phone M 127
High Grade Launderers

L. REDLER
Manufacturing
Furrier and Importer
704 Race Street, CINCINNATI
Phone Canal 800

OHIO COUNTY KEEPS HONOR WAR ROLL

Card Catalogue in Cleveland by Which a Person in Any Part of the Government Service May Be Readily Identified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The presentation of the enlistment records of their soldiers and sailors by the cities and counties of the United States is a problem that is demanding attention. Many communities are engaged in the task and to many of them it is proving somewhat Herculean in character. The Cleveland War Service Record is the name of this activity, and this record includes all of Cuyahoga County, and concerns itself not only with men registered under the Selective/Service Law, but with every man and woman who has entered the service of the United States or its allies, through whatever organization it may be.

Early in the war it became apparent to the Cleveland local authorities, as well as to those of other cities, that from the moment a man became a registrant for enlistment, it was important either from the standpoint of the government, or his family, or the man himself, that there be some means whereby he could be quickly located. As the war proceeded in his military career, the value of such information became more and more apparent.

Harold T. Clark, through his Americanization work, quickly took the matter up and began working out a plan whereby all these comparatively unknown youths could be located and tabulated. There are 20 draft boards in Cleveland, located all over the town, some of them 10 miles apart. These and the recruiting offices, the passport officials, the Ohio National Guard organizations and the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which had already undertaken a similar canvass, endeavored to cooperate in the work and did so.

A central card catalogue was installed so that any inquiry might be immediately referred to the draft board for the proper district where complete information could be obtained.

The Halle Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Shopping Bureau

FOR the benefit of our many out-of-town patrons, The Halle Bros. Co., has established a mail order shopping bureau.

Expert shoppers, who are good judges of merchandise and who have been carefully instructed in Halle Standards, are ready to serve you at all times.

They take an active interest in all orders and fill each one as though it were for them personally. Many customers have so come to rely upon the judgment of our shoppers that they write to individual ones just as if she were a member of the family, and when they come to town, ask for her assistance in guiding them around the establishment and giving them the benefit of her expert judgment.

RAWZINGS 507-9
AGNEW Euclid Ave.
& Men's Clothing -
LANG Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values—Watch for them

BEAUTIFUL PERIOD FURNITURE
Now on exhibition, the product of the best manufacturers of this country; also ORIENTAL and DOMESTIC RUGS.
Our location and business methods make it possible to sell you these goods at exceptionally low figures—at worthwhile savings.

THE GEO. KOCH & SONS
EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

J. H. Heiman
DIAMOND SPECIALIST
Through to Arcade 162 345 Euclid Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO
Full Line of Specially Designed Emblems

QUALITY WORK
Produced in a Clean, Cool, Modern Plant
The Electric Sanitary Laundry Company
Prospect 2835 CLEVELAND

Longers
Millinery Incorporated—
1270 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

AMERICANISM

Woodrow Wilson's Speeches on the War

Why He Made Them and What They Have Done
Compiled, Edited and Annotated by Oliver Marble Gale
This book contains the President's principal war speeches, messages and proclamations; with notes, comments and calendar of war events which give deeper meaning to his words and help to a better understanding of our place in the world war.

A glance at this book reveals how a wide distribution among war workers at home and men in the service can help to hasten victory and insure a lasting peace.

Manufacturers engaged in war work, and others interested in bringing about a better understanding of the war among employees or associates, can obtain large quantities, well printed on good paper and neatly bound, at a very small cost per book. Write for particulars.

Single copies may be obtained of the publishers at the rate of 25c per copy for the paper edition
\$1.00 per copy for the cloth (library) edition
Published by

THE BALDWIN SYNDICATE
Monadnock Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

A MOST UNUSUAL SALE OF

Seal Plush Coats for Women

at \$29.75

Sybello Seal Plush Coats with large adjustable collar. Coats have belts and are button trimmed and full satin lined. Included in this assortment are coats of Seal's Plush and Peco Plush. Every coat guaranteed to give satisfaction. Colors: black, taupe, green, brown and plum.

The Mabley & Crew Co.
CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE—FOUNDED 1877

Shillito's

During September we shall afford our customers remarkable opportunities to buy substantial merchandise, both for immediate and Fall and Winter wants, at prices that will make a strong appeal.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY
7th, Race and Shillito Place
CINCINNATI

Fall—
We are ready with merchandise which reflects the tenor of the season.
The Malpin Store
CINCINNATI, O.

Irwin's
FIFTH AND RACE
CINCINNATI
Known for their distinctive apparel for Women and Misses

E. G. HILL FLORAL COMPANY
532-534 Race St., CINCINNATI, O.
Canal 1022-1033

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' POLICY OF COHESION

M. Albert Thomas Publishes Article Making Plea for Reconstruction of Ideals in View of Coming Conference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

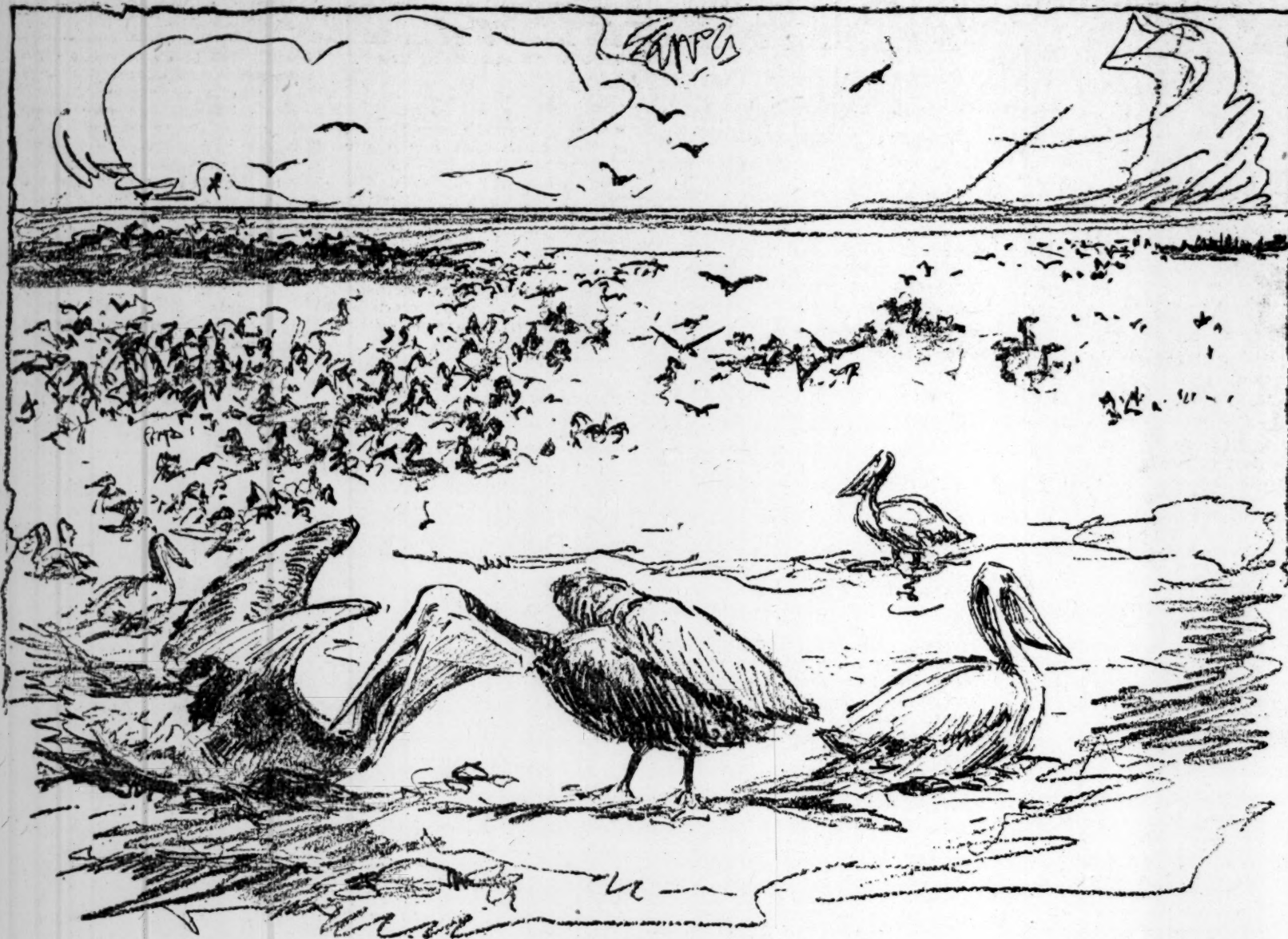
PARIS, France.—Preparations for the forthcoming national Socialist Congress are now afoot, and in many respects they are causing anxiety. The general program is issued, and from this it appears that the congress will be held in Paris in a hall yet to be decided upon, and will last for five days beginning on Oct. 6. Beginning with "The Idea of National Defense," "Interior Policy" and "The Idea of Peace," there is to be a deep and thorough examination of the state of feeling in the party upon all matters with which it is vitally concerned, and it is said that in the case of the more important sections a sincere effort will be made to restore some semblance of unity.

After the disturbing nature of the proceedings at the National Council a few weeks ago, when certain sections not only showed indications of being irreconcilable, but that they were more strongly antagonistic than ever, and when the old Minority was voted to the Majority, there has been some reaction, and it has dawned upon various sections that the party is in peril and that only general failure can result from the propagation of these divisions as it has been conducted in recent times. There have been conferences between leaders of sections, and the result is that there has been a general absence of public statements of such a character as to inflame still further the antagonistic feelings that have been developed. A campaign of cohesion, as it might be called, has been set on foot, and it has been discovered that there is a vital need for propaganda within the party and for the education of large numbers of new elements that have come into it during the last two or three years, and who do not thoroughly appreciate the general Socialist ideal, standpoint and aims.

A series of appeals by party leaders is now being issued in the official organ, *L'Humanité*. In the first of these headed "La Vie du Parti," M. Pierre Renaudel has his say, and at the outset of his article quotes from a letter received from a member who is among the fighting forces at the front, in which he appeals for the maintenance of unity in the party, declaring that it is a duty which those in the rear owe to those at the front. M. Renaudel points out that the sentiment which dictated those words was precisely that which had made the party determine, in the first year of the war, that the representation by the delegates in the case of both the councils and the congresses should continue to be based on the 1913 figures, so that no upheaval might be caused by new, exceptional, and perhaps temporary elements. The consequence has been the cessation of all propaganda and of all useful political life being contributory causes that their recruitment had been exhausted for some time. Their differences of opinion had made their meetings difficult. Again, many of their members, feeling bitter about the existing state of things, had absented themselves from their gatherings for some time past. They had now the right to ask all such to resume their places in their groups and in their sections. Present circumstances in many respects were difficult, but at this time of crisis and when the party was examining itself, it was of importance that all voices should be heard and that the party should present itself in its true colors before public opinion.

An effort must therefore be made. Sometimes they said in their pride, and in their sadness also, that during the war the Socialist Party had been the only one that had endeavored to maintain what could be maintained of public life and of political action on the larger scale. But they would be very blameworthy if they did not do their duty as it was demanded of them by some of their comrades out there who were ready to give their lives, like that of one from whose letter he had quoted. These comrades were doubly able to hear with difficulty what they were doing for them. They received their newspapers irregularly, and in the course of the battles they were preoccupied with the safety of their country and their own safety. Therefore, they were frequently only informed at intervals of what the Socialists in the rear were doing to preserve the patrimony of democracy and socialism which in their eyes stood for France. Those who were in the rear must no more waver in maintaining the stability of their organization than in accomplishing, for the benefit of France and for humanity, the double duty of national and international action.

For reasons which are well understood, the writings of M. Albert Thomas have been missing from the columns of the party organ for some time past; but as a sign of the sincerity of this general appeal for unity and the strengthening of the party, he contributes the second article of the series, immediately following that of the editor as just quoted, saying at the outset that a great effort in criticism of themselves and elucidation of their situation is necessary. His statement is a remarkably frank and honest confession of internal difficulties and gives a unique picture of socialism from within such as is rarely afforded. Some, M. Thomas says, were saying that the old and well-tried members of the party were no longer attending the meetings, having been



Pelicans near mouth of Mississippi River

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISIANA PELICANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The pelicans of Louisiana have been investigated and found not guilty of damaging the fishing industry of the State. Complaints to this effect had been lodged with the State ornithologist, Stanley C. Arthur, by a number of fishermen, who further urged that the year-round protection of the great birds should be removed. What Mr. Arthur found, in the course of his visit to every fishing settlement of the State, was that the pelican feeds principally upon menhaden, a small plentiful, oily fish of value only for fertilizer, and which swarms in the shoal waters of the bayous and inlets along the coast. Huge schools of the menhaden get into the fishermen's seines, and so clog the meshes that it often takes hours to clear them out, hours wasted that might be occupied in taking food fish.

It is also asserted that the persons who had started the complaint against the pelican were backed by a company which planned to make a thin, high-priced leather from the beak pouches of the birds and to use the feathers for women's hats. As a result of the investigation, the protective law will remain in force and the pelican will continue the aid which he is giving the \$7,000,000 fishing industry in Louisiana by helping keep down the numbers of the menhaden. Mr. Arthur succeeded in getting photographs showing the pelican feeding its young, the young bird having its head and beak entirely within the beak pouch of the parent bird, eating the fish the older pelican had brought home from the sea.

The ornithologist also learned that the pelican, in the Louisiana coast latitude, lays eggs and hatches its young at almost all seasons of the year. On the islands and mudflats along the gulf, the expedition found fresh eggs as well as eggs in all stages of incubation, newly-hatched birds, birds just getting their first feathers and half-grown pelicans, just beginning to venture out to sea.

During the tour Mr. Arthur and his party found a hitherto unreported colony of 50,000, on one of the many mudflats of the Mississippi delta. At certain seasons of the year, these mudflats are virtually submerged, and it was noted that the nests were built only on the highest parts, leading to the belief that the birds rear their young there all the year around. Mr. Arthur estimates that there are probably 1,000,000 pelicans in Louisiana.

old leader of the Majoritaires, and the new adherent to the Varenne Quarante Party of the extreme right of the Socialist wing, the Quarante-Un as he may come to be called since he was the forty-first member of the Forty Party, and, as some would say, the greatest of them all, is really a remarkable document. It may become historic. It is honest, frank, and it proposes a method by which the Socialists may become a unified force. Meanwhile they are troubled with their war difficulties, scarcely knowing what is the best thing to do, hardly what are their own ideals, and threatened—or rather more than threatened even now—with a civil war in their own party which, if carried forward to any extent will almost surely destroy it. The party is not what it was. There are all these new and discontented war elements in it, hardly knowing what they wish for except a greater happiness and peace, peace, peace. Albert Thomas tells frankly how those who, like himself, want only the just peace, have to fight against this desire by the men around them.

In all this difficulty what must the Socialist Party do? The congress is coming on. All the signs of recent times, especially the congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail and the National Council, indicate that the proceedings will be acid, bitter, and will tend inevitably toward further and wider breaches, toward disaster, disruption. It is not a prospect that any but the most foolish Socialist could view with anything but deep apprehension, alarm and regret. These are the last moments. Shall it be disaster or shall an effort be made to save the situation? But how save it? How can the rival sections be reconciled? Albert Thomas says openly that the idea of imparting cohesion by means of the Centrists is useless. That was made sufficiently clear at the National Council. It is the amiable object of the Centrists to be all things to all men and to be so kind to left and right that they will all come into its parlor and be happy. But that will not do, as has been proved. The Centrists are a failure. There is only one thing to do. They must search into their own thoughts, make a grand effort in introspection, find out their own faith, get to the root of things again, and go back to the bases from which they had wandered so far, to the faith of their fathers, and reconstruct their scheme all together again, having first educated the new and troublesome elements in the meaning of their situation, their desires, and their severe responsibilities. They must go back to their base; that is the essence of this remarkable statement by Albert Thomas in which he gives such curious picture of the domestic troubles of his Socialist people.

TUNGSTON TO BE POOLED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An international agreement for the pooling of all available tungsten among the United States and the Allies, reached through the Inter-Allied Munitions Council at Paris, was announced on Thursday, by Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board. Its terms will be made public if the arrangement is finally approved by President Wilson.

BANK BUYS SHEEP FOR FARMERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—With the sole idea of restoring the sheep industry to Vermont, the First National Bank of this place is buying sheep to be sold to Vermont farmers at cost. The bank at its own expense has prepared literature on the project which it will mail to all farmers in the State.

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Tel. 6100 Highland. PITTSBURGH, PA.
RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE, PORTIERES, CURTAINS, BLANKETS, SILKS, LACES, VELVETS
Ladies' Dresses of all descriptions, Plumes and Fancy Feathers, Kid Gloves, Gentlemen's Clothing, etc. Dried and cleaned.

Style Supreme
JOSEPH HORNE CO.
Pittsburgh

BY OTHER EDITORS
Harvard's Germanic Museum
HARVARD GRADUATES MAGAZINE—Inasmuch as the Germanic Museum is not likely to be enlarged, the question, what is to be done with it in its present form, is still to be settled. Well, even without the addition of the appropriate monstrosities it can be made a reasonably satisfactory memorial to the methods of the German people in waging war. And since there is not much else that mankind will be likely to remember about the German people, it is as such a memorial that the Germanic Museum clamors to be utilized. There should be added to it specimens of the infernal weapons and devices with which the Teutonic soldiers fought the war, of the spiked clubs with which they slew wounded prisoners, of the whips with which they flogged Belgian women and children, of the instruments of torture that they used in their prison camps, of the chains under which they compelled the East African blacks to suffer and die, of the bombs that they dropped on Red Cross hospitals and the torpedoes with which they sunk hospital ships. There would also be an interesting collection of medals: the Lusitania medal, the Victor of Longwy medal, the medal presenting von Tirpitz in the guise of Gott, the innumerable medals and decorations bestowed by the arch-murderer on those of his subjects who efficiently looted and slew. And documents, perhaps even something from the pen of the All-Highest himself, some little scrap of paper, the as yet unpublished correspondence between Berlin and Vienna in the 10 days immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, the original manuscript of

the address of the 93 German professors, the authentic first drafts of the Zimmermann note and the Brest-Litovsk treaty. It is inevitable that Harvard will become a repository of a rich mass of evidence, not all of it documentary, of the manners and customs of the Germanic tribes; and whereas those objects in the Germanic Museum which were acquired before the year 1914 will be inspected occasionally by the curious, the permanent living significance of the museum will be in its memorials of the German people at war. The memory of Sittlichkeit has forever been abolished by Schrecklichkeit—spurious veranlt; a Germanic museum can be nothing but a monument to a race more anthropoidal than human.

Suspect Internationalism
THE OUTLOOK (New York)—The man who puts internationalism above nationalism is as much to be suspected as the man who puts promiscuous affection for his neighbors above devotion to his own family. The 23 nations who are now fighting for the liberty of the world as against Pan-German despotism are the charter members of a league for peace. It is their first duty to protect that charter membership. Promiscuous admission of every nation into the league, regardless of its past record or present character, would make the charter not worth the paper it is written on, and thus automatically destroy the league itself.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES TO HOLD EXPOSITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Leading chemists of the United States, South America and the allied countries of Europe are to gather in this city for the Fourth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Sept. 23 to 28. The exhibits will cover a wide range. Exhibitors who have already engaged space in the Grand Central Palace number more than 350. The program includes daily speeches by those prominent in chemical industries. The American Ceramic Society is cooperating with the chemists and space has been set aside for an exhibit of the glass and ceramic industry.

One of the most interesting exhibits, it is expected, will be that of the American coal tar dyes which have been so well developed that not only does the United States no longer need the German product but is rapidly becoming able to supply other countries with the dyestuffs that they have hitherto imported from Germany.

HEALTH INSURANCE IDEA IS CRITICIZED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"Health insurance involves a great deal of expense to the public and may be a source of graft," declared Dr. E. H. Ochsner of Chicago, at a conference of business and professional men here, recently, for the purpose of considering the subject. "It would encourage people to seek medical attention under the least pretext." Dr. Ochsner said that health insurance was invoked upon the German people by Bismarck to curb socialism. He pointed out that the number of cases of purported illness in Germany increased 50 per cent under the system.

FEDERAL BOARD MEMBER NAMED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Albert Strauss, of New York, now representative of the Treasury Department on the War Trade Board, was nominated by President Wilson on Thursday to succeed Paul M. Warburg as a member of the Federal Reserve Board.

CLAIMS COMMISSION FOR SANTO DOMINGO

Admiral Knapp, in Charge of Government of the Republic, Names Board to Take Up Island's Floating Indebtedness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This bureau has learned that a mixed claims commission has been appointed by Admiral Knapp, in charge of the government of the Republic of Santo Domingo, for the purpose of adjudicating and settling the outstanding floating indebtedness of the island.

The president of this commission is James Horton Edwards, who is also comptroller of Santo Domingo. The other members of the commission are two Dominicans, two Americans and one Porto Rican.

These claims have all been filed and amount to about \$15,000,000 gold. The awards have not yet been made, but the commission will begin this work when Mr. Edwards returns from the United States, where he came to consult with the State and Navy departments. The amount of the floating debt, when finally adjusted, it is estimated, will be about \$5,000,000 gold.

For the purpose of paying this amount, and since the ordinary receipts of the island are not sufficient to meet the amount at once, a new loan, guaranteed indirectly by the United States through its administration of the Dominican customs receipts, will be floated.

Santo Domingo is described as at peace under the government of the United States authorities. Between 1500 and 2000 United States marines are stationed at different points, principally at Santo Domingo City and at Santiago, capital of Santiago Province. In addition, a native constabulary has been organized, under the government, numbering about 2000 men and officered by American Marine Corps officers. This constabulary is well drilled, uniformed and equipped. All revolutionary activity and brigandage have been suppressed.

The customs receipts of the island have greatly increased since the United States entered the situation and the internal revenues have doubled and trebled. Whereas a few years ago it was customary to expect a deficit at the end of a Dominican fiscal year, since the United States took hold of the finances not only have the budgets been promptly met, but a very considerable surplus has been accumulated, amounting at present to more than \$2,000,000. Many new public improvements have been begun and some completed. New schools are being opened and American capital in considerable volume is being invested in the island.

Celebrating the Founding of
THE ROSENBAUM COMPANY
in the year 1868.

Unusual Sale of Sheets,
Bed Spreads, Linens, Flannels,
Percales, Gingham and
Blankets

At prices we believe it would be hard to duplicate at wholesale today. The items quoted below are for Monday's selling, Sept. 23

Choice of these—at \$1.69

1 (81x90 in.) Full Bleached Seamless Sheet—one of the heaviest, best and strongest sheets made, a great value at.....	1.69
4 (42x36 in.) Full Bleached Muslin Pillow Cases—of the very best grade muslin.....	1.69
1 Pair Beautifully Embroidered Envelope Pillow Cases—soft, fine quality muslin, pair.....	1.69
3 (42x72 in.) Soft Fine White Muslin Bolster Cases.....	1.69
10 Yards Extra Heavy Half Linen Crash Toweling.....	1.69
12 (16½x30 in.) Good Heavy Bleached Turkish Towels.....	1.69
6 (18x44 in.) Good Heavy, Well Made Turkish Towels.....	1.69
3 (21x47 in.) Beautiful Jacquard Border Turkish Towels.....	1.69
10 (15x24 in.) Good Heavy Hemstitched Huck Towels.....	1.69
5 (18x34 in.) Extra Fine Bleached Huck Towels.....	1.69
2½ yards (64 in.) Snow White Table Damask, excellent quality.....	1.69
20 in. Beautifully Bleached Table Damask, yard.....	1.69
1 (18x72 in.) All Linen Scarf, Flax lace trimmed.....	1.69
1 (36 in.) Round Flax Lace Trimmed Center.....	1.69
1 (18x34 in.) All Linen Scarf—trimmed with pretty lace.....	1.69
3 yards Non-Shrinkable White Wool Flannel.....	1.69
5½ yards Splendid Quality Dress Gingham, checks, plaids, stripes.....	1.69
5 yards Heavy Fleece Bleached Canton Flannel.....	1.69
7 yards (36 in.) Percales, light and dark grounds.....	1.69
6 yards Best Grade Lancaster Apron Gingham, all styles.....	1.69
3 yards (74 in.) Very Heavy and Good Unbleached Muslin Sheet.....	1.69
9 yards (36 in.) Full Bleached Cambric Finished Muslin.....	1.69

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
"THE STORE AHEAD IN THE CITY AHEAD"
Security Discount Stamps Redeemable in Merchandise or Cash
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRENCH SHOP
510 Penn Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA. Opposite Joseph Horne's
Second Anniversary Sale
Week commencing Monday, September 23rd
Ladies' and Misses' Fall Suits, Coats, Blouses, Afternoon Dresses
All the latest models and materials.
Tea Gowns, Negligees, Breakfast Jackets, Silk Petticoats, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French, Philippine and American made Linen, Italian and Crepe de Chine Underwear.
Corsets—Irene, Ninette and Gosard front laced to fit every type of figure.
ALL AT ANNIVERSARY SALE PRICES

There Are Patriotic Reasons for Starting Now on Your
Christmas Shopping
The Council of National Defense recommends that people spread the period for Holiday purchases over October, November and December in order to relieve congestion of the later days. That's one reason—and a good one—for starting now—and another reason is for your own comfort and convenience. Start now and choose leisurely from this store's large stocks.

Boggs & Buhl.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Style Supreme
JOSEPH HORNE CO.
Pittsburgh

NEGUS MARKETS
PITTSBURGH
MEATS, BUTTER, EGGS, DELICATESSES
"Only the best is cheap"

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

NEW YORK CLOSES CRICKET SEASON

Brooklyn C. C. Wins District League Title and Columbia Oval C. C. Wins N. Y. and N. J. Cricket Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cricket season in New York was brought to a very successful conclusion when the season of the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association were completed. The championship of the league, which had been contested since the beginning of the summer, was won by the Brooklyn Cricket Club, champions of 1917, after a close contest with the Manhattan Cricket Club, also of Brooklyn. These clubs, which have their home grounds on the Prospect Park Athletic Grounds, have been old rivals since the organization of the league.

The championship of the association, which is of more recent growth, though it includes several older clubs, was won by the Columbia Oval Cricket Club of the Bronx.

In addition to the local championships, a series of inter-city matches was played between Philadelphia and New York, to take the place of the Halifax cup matches long contested between the various Philadelphia clubs, which was finally won by New York in 1917. These matches were to have been five in number, but after the New Yorkers had won three to one for Philadelphia, the final match was abandoned.

The feature match of the season was played at Livingston, Staten Island, for the benefit of the Red Cross, between the members of the British War Mission to this country, and a team selected from the older players called All-New York. Many champions of past years, including M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly and N. S. Walker, played for the locals, who proved the winners.

CANADIANS WIN SENIOR TROPHY

Defeat United States Golfers in First International Match on Royal Montreal Club Links

MONTREAL, Que.—The team representing the Seniors Golf Association of Canada won the first annual competition with the Seniors Golf Association of the United States on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dixie, this week, by a score of 23 to 19. The match proved to be a great success and is sure to become one of the most popular international competitions held between Canada and the United States.

Each association was represented by 15 players, the Canadian team being led by G. S. Lyon, champion of Canada, while the United States team was led by Frank Presbrey, chairman of the United States Seniors Tournament Committee.

Two prizes were offered for the competition and both of them were won by home talent. The gold team trophy presented by the Governor-General was turned over to Captain Lyon by Lord Richard Neville. The Lord Shaughnessy cup was won by Captain Lyon.

H. P. Kingsley, president of the United States Seniors, drove off the first ball. He had as his opponent the Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

The welcome address to the visitors from the American association was made at the close of the luncheon by W. R. Baker, C. V. C., president of the Canadian Seniors. The result follows:

CANADA	U. S. A.
G. S. Lyon..... 3	W. E. Truesdale..... 1
G. T. Brown..... 2	C. J. Waldo..... 1
F. D. Ross..... 2	J. A. Young..... 2
Hon. M. Burrell..... 2	H. P. Kingsley..... 2
J. E. Caldwell..... 9	William Clark..... 2
R. A. Bernard..... 3	Frank Presbrey..... 6
W. R. Smyth..... 1	J. H. Orley..... 2
A. A. Wilson..... 2	George Wright..... 6
D. R. P. Rutland..... 2	Justice M. Pitney..... 6
J. W. McInerney..... 6	M. W. Herbert..... 6
G. C. Hollied..... 3	G. P. Fluke..... 6
G. E. Mohr..... 2	J. A. Flynn..... 2
W. N. Machan..... 3	D. C. MacDonald..... 6
R. M. Greene..... 3	S. M. Elmerford..... 6
T. A. Rouphe..... 6	T. J. Wesson..... 2
F. Ross..... 6	L. H. Folwell..... 3
J. H. Miller..... 1	W. H. Canterbury..... 6
Dr. Ross..... 6	O. Hochmeyer..... 1
Totals..... 23	Totals..... 19

JOHNSON UPHOLDS CLEVELAND CLUB

CHICAGO, Ill.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has upheld the stand taken by the Cleveland Club of that league in disbanding Sept. 1, and not going to St. Louis to play the two championship games with the Browns scheduled for Labor Day.

The St. Louis Club put its team on the field Labor Day, despite the fact that J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland Club, had previously notified the club that his team would not appear, and started both contests. The Browns then claimed the two games by forfeit.

President Johnson bases his ruling on the order of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, which gave professional baseball players exemption from the "work or fight" rule until Sept. 1. Had the American League president decided in favor of the St. Louis Browns, it would have given them fourth place in the championship standing at the expense of the New York Club, and would also have forced the Cleveland Club to pay a fine of \$2000.

HAYES IS HOLDER OF MANY TITLES

Chicago Tennis Player Has Taken Illinois State Championships in Singles and Doubles

CHICAGO, Ill.—W. T. Hayes of this city is now the holder of five lawn tennis championship titles for 1918, following his capturing of the Illinois State singles and doubles titles on the Edgewater Beach hard courts. The three titles which he had previously won this year were the Chicago City singles and the Western Sectional singles and doubles.

Hayes won the state titles by defeating Edward Oelsner, another Chicago player, in the final round in three straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0. The fact that Hayes allowed his opponent only three games in three sets shows that the champion was pretty near the top of his form as Oelsner is above the average player. Hayes was paired with G. J. O'Connell, also of Chicago, in the doubles and they won the title by defeating Oelsner and R. F. Woods, also of Chicago, three sets to one, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Hayes and O'Connell won through superior steadiness, the losers playing a very brilliant game at times, especially in the first set.

Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill Jr. proved to be as successful in the women's section of the state tournament as was Hayes in the men's, as she won both the singles and doubles title. In the singles she was forced to dispose of Miss M. F. Leighton, and while she did it in straight sets, the second was extremely hard-fought, going to 8-6.

In the women's doubles, Mrs. MacNeill was paired with Miss Katherine Waldo of Chicago, and they defeated Miss Leighton and Mrs. Ralph Field in the hardest-fought match of the final rounds, 9-7, 6-4. More accurate placing and greater steadiness were the chief factors in determining the winners as the losers made a number of brilliant shots, but their nets and outs more than offset their earned points. The summary:

ILLINOIS STATE MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated Edward Oelsner, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Final Round

W. T. Hayes and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Edward Oelsner and R. F. Woods, Chicago, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

ILLINOIS STATE WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill, Chicago, defeated Miss M. F. Leighton, Chicago, 6-0, 8-6.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Malcolm MacNeill and Miss Katherine Waldo, Chicago, defeated Miss M. F. Leighton and Mrs. Ralph Field, Chicago, 9-7, 6-4.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Norman Elberfeld, a former major league baseball star, is now athletic instructor at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

C. R. Hendrix, pitcher for the Chicago National League Baseball Club, is now working in a shipyard at Superior, Wis.

Players on some of the first division teams in the National League are said to have sold shares in the World Series split during the past summer.

J. N. Guyon, star back on the famous football team of Georgia School of Technology, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

C. L. Herzog, captain and second baseman of the Boston Braves this summer, has announced that he is through with major league baseball for all time.

Capt. Lytle Shearer and Lieut. Alexander Massopust, both former football stars at Carleton College, are coaching the football squad at Camp Dodge. There are 50 candidates out for the team.

Scott Perry, the pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics who has been awarded to the Boston Nationals by the National Commission, is now working in the Cramps shipbuilding yard at Philadelphia, and is pitching for the team.

Ray Schalk, former catcher of the Chicago White Sox, is doing some fine playing for the Logan Squares of Chicago. In a game recently played against Garden City, the former White Sox made three hits, two of them driving in four of the five runs scored by his side.

TULANE TO PLAY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Announcement was made recently by the Tulane University athletic council, which had under consideration the cancellation of Tulane's football schedule this season, that the schedule will be carried out. The decision was made on receipt of advices from Washington that the War Department had not officially banned the sport at educational institutions having units of the student army training corps. It was stated, however, the game would be immediately dropped if the War Department so desired.

COACH FOLWELL IS RELEASED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Because of the uncertainty of the football situation and the fact that there will be no football under its direct authority, the University of Pennsylvania has notified R. C. Folwell, its football coach, that his services would not be needed this year. Folwell's contract with the university contained the usual war clause.

CLUBS CAN DRAFT MINOR LEAGUERS

National Commission Sends Out Notices to the Major League Baseball Clubs Showing New Conditions to Meet War Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Despite the fact that the two major league baseball organizations have suspended operations for the duration of the war and the minor leagues have done the same, the drafting of minor league players by the major leagues is expected to take place this fall as usual, although it is not thought that it will be as extensive as in years past.

The date for drafting players is from Sept. 20 to Sept. 25 inclusive and the National Commission, which has jurisdiction over this event, has sent out notices to the various major league clubs telling them the conditions under which drafting may be carried on this fall.

Owing to the fact that the major leagues have closed until the end of the war, new conditions relative to the number of players a club can reserve, as well as the method of paying the minor league clubs for the loss of drafted players, has become necessary and these are the chief features of the revised rules as given out by the commission.

This fall, instead of being required to pay the draft price in cash, the drafting club will simply deposit a promissory note with the secretary of the National Commission for the amount for collection and in event the player joins the major league team and is retained by it for 20 days, the drafting club shall pay the amount of the note to the interested minor league club.

The commission states in regard to the number of players who can be reserved by each club, that the rule governing it is suspended for the duration of the war. The commission, however, reserves the right carefully to scrutinize each list before approving it. The notice sent out by the commission follows:

"From Sept. 20 to Sept. 25, inclusive, the National Commission will receive and pass on the selection of players from minor league clubs by major league clubs in accordance with the methods and regulations prescribed in the national agreement and the commission's rules supplementary thereto. Notices of selection may be filed with the secretary of the commission by mail or in person.

"Because of war conditions the selecting club will not be required to pay the draft price for the player until he has reported to and been in its service for 20 days, but in lieu thereof shall deposit with the secretary of the commission its promissory note for the amount for collection and payment to the interested minor league club in the event that the player joins such major league club and is retained by it for 20 days.

"All drafts not canceled by proper notice to the secretary of the commission by or before Sept. 25 will be valid.

"Until the close of the world's war and the restoration of the game to a peace basis the limitation in the number of players a major league club can reserve is suspended, but clubs are warned that the commission will carefully scrutinize each list before formally approving it.

"In accordance with the commission's ruling of Aug. 1, in re players and territorial rights of suspended minor league clubs, a major league club is permitted to perfect its title to a player of a disbanded minor league club to whom it has given employment since the premature close of his original 1918 club's season on payments to it of the draft price according to its classification.

"Payment of the draft price for such player if he is reserved, however, will not be required until the player returns to the service of the interested major league club after the revival of professional baseball and renewal of the major league pennant races."

KANSAS CITY TO MEET ST. LOUIS

Municipal Champions of These Two Cities Will Play for the State Baseball Championship

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A series of games is to be played in this city for the amateur baseball championship of the State between the winners of the Municipal Baseball League champions of St. Louis and the Municipal champions of this city. The games will be played at Association Park, Sept. 28 and 29.

The Kansas City Athletic Club champions have closed their championship season, and it is expected that the game played against Camp Funston will be their last real contest until they meet the St. Louis champions. The nine is keeping in top form by playing practice games twice a week on the Kansas City A. C. diamond.

Only two games are scheduled to be played by the teams so that in case each team wins a contest, the winner of the championship will be decided by the total number of runs scored by each team in both games. Last year the Schmellers, who won the Kansas City Muny title, played two games in St. Louis and later the Mound City champions met the Gunners in a series here, which was won by the visitors.

H. J. MUELLER IS HOLDING LEAD

Member of Indiana Rifle Team Scores 289 in Individual Pistol Competition at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, O.—Conditions were very unfavorable to competition when the United States national individual and special pistol team matches opened on the rifle range here with the result that only 400 of the 1650 who entered the individual match were able to complete the course.

The individual match is being shot in four stages on the 200, 300, 500 and 600-yard ranges. Of the men who completed their course on the opening day, H. J. Mueller of the Indiana team turned in the best score when he made 289 out of a possible 300. This was nine points better than S. G. Hall of California, who finished in second place with 18 points better than Capt. G. E. Parsons of the thirteenth cavalry who was third.

Unofficial scores given out Wednesday evening show the Camp Perry instructors' team No. 1 is leading in the special pistol team match with 1316 out of a possible 1500 on the three stages at 25 yards, both rapid and slow fire. The second instructors' team comes next with 1300, and Texas is in third place with 1256. Captain Raymond, Camp Perry, had the high individual score of 284.

The grand aggregation of the National Rifle Association matches which were shot last week has been announced. Corp. F. H. Branson of the United States Marine Corps won the gold medal with 780. Capt. D. A. Preusser, Camp Perry, was second with 762, and J. E. Miller, Hillsboro, O., third with 760.

WILLIAMS WILL HAVE ELEVEN

College Authorities Reconsider Decision to Drop Game and Practice Is to Start Soon

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams College is to have a football team and will play its schedule, according to information given out Tuesday night. On Saturday, Williams, which had been teetering on the fence of indecision for quite a while, finally announced that it had canceled its schedule. There seems to have been a meeting of those in charge of athletics and military work at Williams since that time, at which a reversal of this decision was reached. It has been necessary to await the perfection of the military organization, which is to be at the college, and this necessarily meant that the commandants of the military branch must give their sanction and approval.

Williams' schedule includes games against Hamilton, Cornell, Union, Columbia, Wesleyan and Amherst. This college was the only one in the East to drop the game following the announcement that restrictions must be imposed on football by Col. R. I. Reese, chairman of the War Department committee on education and training. Now that it has received the necessary assurances that permit the schedule to be maintained, it is expected that practice will start at once.

DEDHAM GOLFER WINS BY STROKE

William Ogg Takes the First Prize in the Last Tourney of the New England Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WAVERTLY, Mass.—With a medal card of 151, William Ogg, professional golfer for the Dedham Country and Polo Club, won the closing tournament of the New England Professional Golfers' Association which was played on the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club.

Ogg led the competition from the start, turning in a fine round of 74 for the first 18 holes of play. This was four strokes better than Louis Teller, professional at the Country Club, who not only finished second to Ogg in the first 18 holes of play, but was second for the 36 holes with a card of 152. Teller played just as brilliantly during the last 18 holes as did Ogg during the first.

Burt Nicholl, the home professional, won third place with a total of 156, an 80 for the first 18 holes proving too much of a handicap to be overcome in the last 18 holes of play.

W. H. Walker, an amateur belonging to the Belmont Spring Club, finished in a tie for fourth place with Fred Miley, the Homestead professional, with cards of 163. The leading cards follow:

William Ogg, Dedham..... 74	77
Louis Teller, The Country..... 74	152
Burt Nicholl, Belmont..... 80	76
W. H. Walker, Belmont..... 79	84
Fred Miley, Homestead..... 79	81
Charles Burgess, Woodland..... 81	166
W. Mulcahy, Wellesley..... 81	83
P. C. Adams, Belmont..... 90	94

*A amateurs.

NEBRASKA TO MAKE TRIP

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—A telegram has been received here announcing that the University of Nebraska will play a game of football with West Virginia University Oct. 26. The commandant of the Nebraska eleven has sanctioned just one game abroad. This will be the longest trip to be made by any college football team.

MANY ENTRIES FOR A. A. U. TITLE MEET

Forty Teams Are Entered in the Junior Games Which Start Today—Senior Contests to Begin Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With 40 teams represented in the track and field events for the junior title, the National Amateur Athletic Union championship games open this afternoon at Great Lakes Naval Training Station as the initial competition of the greatest meet since the United States championships were started. More than 40 teams are to compete in the senior championships on Saturday, and the work of classifying the entries for the latter took a force of clerks at the Chicago Athletic Association more than two full days. The registry and classification of the junior entries took two days.

Four teams stand above the field in the junior meet. They are Great Lakes, Chicago A. A., Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia and Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. The Chicago club team has the largest entry, but Great Lakes is almost equal, numerically, and the Meadowbrook Club and the sailors from Long Island also have very imposing lists of athletes. Due to the great field, second, third and fourth places will carry extremely important weight in deciding the meet, and this gives an advantage to these teams with force of numbers. Sixteen events are on the program.

The entries range from Camp Fremont, California, to various Boston clubs, and from New Orleans Naval Station, and Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., in the South, to Royal Air Force Post at Toronto, Ont., in the North.

Almost all the service teams are reinforced by former college stars, and the entry roll contains the names of various intercollegiate record-holders and race winners of last spring. Not many of these names appear as collegiate entries, however, the college men now being enrolled with either naval or army teams. The competition of a dozen Canadians, most of them representing the royal air forces, will give the aspect of international rivalry in numerous events.

The list of entries includes more than 300 junior athletes. In it, captains and privates of the United States Army will race against British aviation lieutenants and seamen and ensigns from various United States Navy ports. Even the branches of essential industry will be represented, Hog Island Navy Yard having sent a few men, some from New Orleans, while still other war workers are competing under the colors of city athletic clubs.

FOREIGN TRADE SCHOOL COURSE

St. Louis Making Preparations for After-the-War Business by Special Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis proposes to base her efforts for after-the-war export trade on a knowledge of world conditions, and will install a foreign trade course in the public schools. A course of study will be outlined following the results of a questionnaire now being sent to all manufacturers in the St. Louis industrial district. The course will be based on the results and on the needs shown by the questionnaire. Prof. G. L. Swiggett of the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, has conferred with local business and professional men on the matter. St. Louis is one of the 15 American cities to be aided by the government in developing export trade.

The course of study outlined will carry on through the high school and into the college course. Manufacturers are beginning to see, according to Dr. Swiggett, that they will be forced to act quickly and with knowledge of conditions to get the foreign trade to take care of the output of the additional machinery that has been put in for war contracts. They also realize that they will require trained help. The interests affected will be export manufacturers, commission merchants, forwarding agents and credit and banking firms.

Dr. Swiggett believes that many of the soldiers and sailors now in the service abroad will engage in foreign trade after the war. He pointed out that while St. Louis foreign trade is not large at present, the opening of the river to navigation and the general possibilities of development here had led the government to place the division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce here.

William Ogg, Dedham..... 74	77
Louis Teller, The Country..... 74	152
Burt Nicholl, Belmont..... 80	76
W. H. Walker, Belmont..... 79	84
Fred Miley, Homestead..... 79	81
Charles Burgess, Woodland..... 81	166
W. Mulcahy, Wellesley..... 81	83
P. C. Adams, Belmont..... 90	94

*A amateurs.

NEBRASKA TO MAKE TRIP

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—A telegram has been received here announcing that the University of Nebraska will play a game of football with West Virginia University Oct. 26. The commandant of the Nebraska eleven has sanctioned just one game abroad. This will be the longest trip to be made by any college football team.

MRS. BARLOW HAS LOWEST SCORE

Wins Qualifying Round Medal in Bumm Memorial Cup Competition at Whitemarsh Valley

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This year's competition for the Bumm Memorial Cup, which is being conducted on the links of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, has not attracted the usual number of contestants as in previous years, but the standard of golf which is being played appears to be very good.

Chief interest is centered in the playing of Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club and Mrs. C. F. Fox of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. These two women golfers are recognized as among the best of those in the eastern section of the United States and they have been playing well up to their standard in the present competition.

Mrs. Barlow was the winner of the qualifying round gold medal from a field of 32 starters. Mrs. Fox finished as the runner-up and these two were the only contestants who were able to better 100 for the 18 holes of play. Mrs. Barlow turned in a card of 90, which was remarkably good golf considering the fact that they were playing from the men's tees. Mrs. Fox had a card of 98.

Mrs. Barlow owed her high score to not showing her best game on the outward journey, as she required 47 strokes for the first nine holes. The fifth and ninth holes were the only ones she played in par and a 7 at the third hole was a big handicap. Coming home she played much better golf and a card of 43. She equaled par at the thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth holes, and with the exception of the fifteenth and eighteenth holes, was only one stroke over par in the last nine. Her card follows:

Out 56 7 4 5 6 5 6 3—47

In 5 6 4 4 4 6 3 5 6—43—90

Owing to the fact that only 32 players started, it was decided to cut the divisions down to eight players each instead of the customary 16. The cards of those who qualified for the first division follow:

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion..... 90

Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley..... 98

Mrs. A. K. Billestein, Bala..... 100

Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley..... 102

Miss May Belle, Philadelphia C. C..... 105

Mrs. J. W. Turnbull, Whitemarsh Valley..... 107

Miss Mildred Gates, North Hills..... 107

Miss Louis Lorimer, Philadelphia C. C..... 113

COTTON GINNERS SEEK HIGHER RATES

Schedule of 1917 in Oklahoma Would Result in a Loss This Year They Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Cotton ginneries of Oklahoma have united in asking the State Corporation Commission to grant an increase in the charges for ginning cotton over the rates that prevailed last year.

The 1917 ginning rates were 22½ cents per 100 pounds for seed cotton and 40 cents for cotton ginned in the boll. The ginneries claim that they lost money in many localities at these



Quality Since 1823

When you buy your Fall hat, see that it bears the MALLORY name. Now, more than ever, Quality and an absolutely reliable reputation for Quality are necessary.

Good hatters' fur is hard to get. Nobody can make the kind of fur-felt hat you desire for service for less than the MALLORY price.

You also want Style with that wearing Quality behind it which makes a MALLORY HAT true war-time economy.

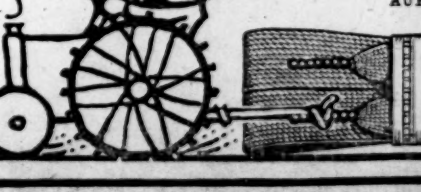
Dealers everywhere are showing the new MALLORY Fall styles.

AMERICA'S LEADER

Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES

INSIST ON THE GENUINE with trade mark "Beaded" on wrapper AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS

SHOED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO. Originals and Sole Manufacturers AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



INQUIRY TO TRACE
ACTS OF BREWERS

(Continued from page one)

connection with the German-American Alliance, it was indicated that the brewers were the backbone of that disloyal organization. It will be the purpose of the Senate to show that the brewers were cognizant of the moves made by Dr. Bernard Dernburg and others to get control of newspapers, and that their money was used as freely as that of the Imperial German Government.

On Wednesday, in The Washington Times, Arthur Brisbane made a statement in which he said the money with which he paid a part of the purchase price of that paper was borrowed from C. W. Feigenspan, a Newark (N. J.) brewer. He said the sum advanced was \$375,000. Mr. Feigenspan, is president of the United States Brewers Association.

Mr. Palmer Gives Proofs

Letters and Checks Show Use of Brewers' Funds by Mr. Brisbane.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The methods and aims of the combine of Germans on American soil, brewers bent on surmounting their swollen fortunes, and Americans willing to soil their hands and prostitute their talents for unearned gains, let their country suffer what it may from their conscienceless deeds, have recently been subjected to publicity which they have not been well able to withstand. A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, has now turned the light on in such intensity that there is no place left wherein this combination can hide its alleged disloyal activities.

Since Mr. Palmer made his speech in Harrisburg, Pa., on Sept. 14, it has been known that he had information which would involve men in high places. He promised that he would tell how the Germans and unscrupulous politicians, and equally unscrupulous newspaper men, had worked in the interests of the brewers and the German cause. It was hard to draw the line, so intermingled were the two. The men at whom Mr. Palmer's statements in his public speech were aimed have known what was coming, and in The Washington Times, of Wednesday evening, the editor, Arthur Brisbane, uttered defiance. Even at that hour Mr. Palmer was completing his file of accusing documents, which on Thursday he gave to the press.

All the week, men had said to each other: "When will The Washington Times be named?" The question has been answered. In his Harrisburg speech, Mr. Palmer said that the extent to which "the big men who control the liquor business in America have gone to secretly control the government by the secret ownership of and control of political organizations, is almost beyond belief. The extent to which they have gone to shape public opinion, almost at its very sources, in the newspapers of the country, secretly, has been almost beyond comprehension by American citizens."

"Let me say to you as an illustration of the lengths to which these interests will go," he continued, "the facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that 12 or 15 brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the United States, and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought the organ of public opinion, in the very capital of the nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic."

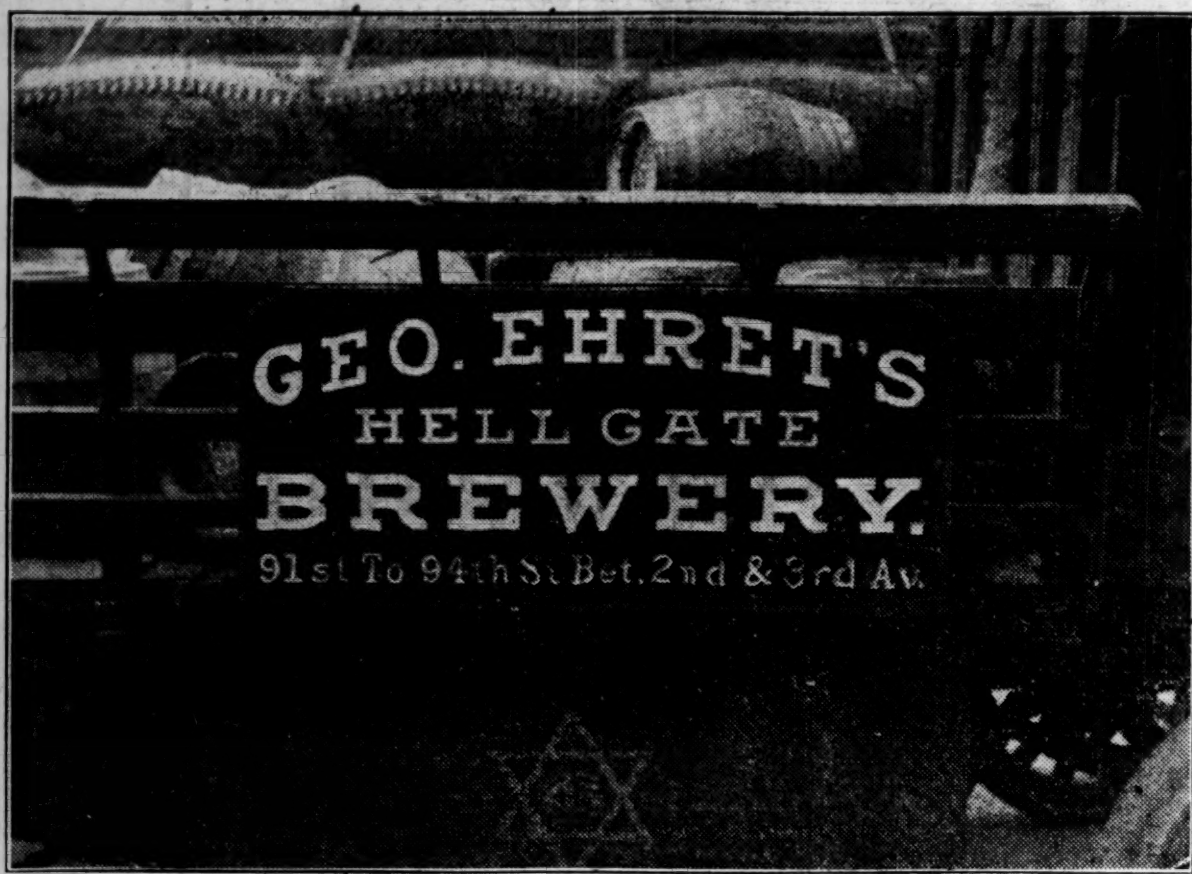
"That money was placed there under methods and by contrivances cleverly designed to keep secret forever who it was that put the money into that newspaper, and for what purpose it was there. Now, I say to you, that when this traffic, doomed though it is, undertakes to control party nominations, party machinery, whole political parties, and thereby control the government of state and nation, it is time that the people know the truth."

Senator William H. King of Utah, wrote to Mr. Palmer asking him for any information that he had to give, since he had learned that certain liquor interests were closely associated with the National German-American Alliance, then under investigation by the Judiciary Sub-Committee of which he was a member.

It was in reply to this letter that Mr. Palmer expanded his speech and set forth his proofs, the originals of which remain in his possession. These include six checks of C. W. Feigenspan, president of the United States Brewers Association, and five drafts aggregating \$345,000, payable to bearer and indorsed by "A. Thurnsby" (Alice Brisbane Thursday, having the same address as Arthur Brisbane) and "The Growing Circulation Company," which the corporation directory reports as having an office in New York, and its business as "trucking." This "trucking company" gave a note to C. W. Feigenspan for \$300,000.

Mr. Palmer also presents, as an interesting exhibit, a receipt signed "A. Brisbane," for \$300,000, from C. W. Feigenspan, trustee, on account of note given by The Growing Circulation Company. Of this, \$260,000, it was stated over Mr. Brisbane's signature, was to be used in the purchase of The Washington Times.

It is interesting to see why Mr. Feigenspan was a trustee in this matter. A letter from him to Robert Crahan of Washington, attorney in the employ of liquor interests, throws light on it. He gives "Dear Bob," the names of the brewers and the amounts they have contributed, and incloses a copy of the note given to The Growing Circulation Company and a memorandum of the amount advanced them.



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor

Prohibition is coming—"and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. 16:18)

ITALY'S FIRM REPLY
TO AUSTRIAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

unerringly through the chinks of the armor."

Although this peace offensive had failed, the enemy would bait his books cunningly many times yet, and after their dwindling morale had robbed them of the power which had made them formidable, there would then be attempts to snatch peace by stealth. The old wolf will be heard pleading like a lamb, and saying how his heart is bleeding over the condition of the German proletariat, but whatever voice was heard, it was really von Ludendorff who spoke, on behalf of the Emperor. No matter whether he spoke from the mouth of a syndicate or of the proletariat, it was still von Ludendorff's voice.

Mr. Hughes, turning to the other phase of the enemy offensive, said there was still a great deal of poison gas about. He recalled that it was three years since he destroyed Merton's in Australia, and many things had happened since then. Recently he himself became involved, and he was glad to say that the people of this country gave him evidence of their support in the most substantial way. "I hope," he added, "I have seen the beginning of a new era and that this is the outward and visible sign of such a spirit in England as will sweep out from Dan to Beersheba all agencies of the enemy, which serve the purposes of Germany just as effectively, if not more so, than legions in the field."

Austria's Defeat Urged

Professor Masaryk Says It Is Necessary to Block German Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk has added his word of approval for the stand which the United States Government has taken in regard to the futile peace note sent out by Austria-Hungary. "I consider," he said, "the answer sent by President Wilson the most statesmanlike and the best possible one that could have been made."

Within a few days, Professor Masaryk received a message of congratulation from Mr. Lloyd George, in which the British Premier expresses his appreciation of what the

Tzecho-Slovak Army has done in Russia. On Thursday Professor Masaryk sent in reply the cable message which follows to Mr. Lloyd George:

"British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, London. Excellency:

"Our heartfelt thanks and expression of gratitude for your and the War Cabinet's generous appreciation of our army in Russia. Your message will strengthen our soldiers, and we all are encouraged by it. Bohemia, being the most western wedge into Germany, is the primary objective of the Pan-German push toward the east; Berlin-Baghdad means, in the first instance, the control of Austria-Hungary, for this ramshackle empire is to Berlin the bridge to the Balkans and Turkey; and that means that Berlin has free passage to Asia and Africa. Our whole nation always was aware of this danger of German world-domination, and therefore, at the very beginning of this war, joined the Allies, and our armies are fighting the Austrians and Germans in France, Italy and Russia."

"Only the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary will stop the Pan-German push to Asia and Africa. Bohemia, with Slovakia, must be free states; Poland, as well as Jugoslavia, must be united and free; the Rumanians, Rumanians and the Italians of Austria-Hungary must be united with their nations. Such a Slav and Romance barrier from the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea, and through Italy to Switzerland and France, will force the Germans to rely on their own national forces. This barrier is, at the same time the most effective help for Russia, enabling her to develop without the direct interference of the Germans. The recognition of our nation by your and the Allies' governments we take as a token of the Allies' conviction that there will be no victory if Austria-Hungary is in any form preserved."

(Signed) "President, Tzecho-Slovak National Council."

New York Times Explains

Paper Declares Its Recent Editorial Article Has Been Misunderstood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an attempt to justify the attitude taken in an editorial of Monday regarding the recent Austrian peace move, The New York Times of Thursday publishes as its leading editorial an explanatory statement. It reads in part:

"Some of our readers and good

friends have very evidently misunderstood a recent editorial article published in these columns. If there was in that article any warrant for the impression that this newspaper has in the slightest degree changed the attitude it has consistently maintained from the beginning of the war we wish to disclaim absolutely any purpose of that nature; if such an idea did anywhere find lodgment, it should be dismissed forthwith as contrary to every purpose and policy in this war which The Times has sustained and does sustain.

"The Times regarded the Austrian proposal as a confession of defeat, we construed it as an offer to surrender. If we erred, it was in putting that construction upon the invitation from Vienna, for that was the foundation of our comment."

"Construing the note as a surrender, we entertained the belief that the proposal might be considered, but only on the principle long ago laid down by President Wilson, that the result should make it everlastingly sure that this agony must not be gone through with again." We declared that that was the foundation principle.

"That we should have been misunderstood in a matter of so great importance is regrettable, and we desire to remove the misunderstanding by the unequivocal declaration of the firm belief we have always held that no peace should be made with our enemies save on the principles laid down by President Wilson. There can be no negotiated peace."

French Press Comments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French press considers M. Clemenceau's speech in the Senate as France's reply to Austria's peace move, the Figaro remarking that the replies of President Wilson, Mr. Balfour and M. Clemenceau are one reply, preventing the discussion of peace from bringing surcease to the mutterings of a storm which are heard in the Central Empires.

The paper points out that the leaders of the allied nations have seen through the enemy's intention of tempting them to waste time when they have not a minute to lose.

Particularly interesting, owing to the quarter from which it comes, is the praise given M. Clemenceau's speech by the syndicalist "Bataille" which approves the Premier's reference to the origin of the war, and remarks that the replies of President Wilson and Mr. Balfour differ from that of M. Clemenceau in that they make the previous transformation of Germany a condition of peace, whilst the latter makes the destruction of the Kaiser's military strength the primary necessity.

M. Barrès in L'Echo de Paris speaks

Kline's
177-179-181 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Wool Jersey
Dresses

are the smart and practical dress for Fall wear—either for street or afternoon. They are especially effective with your furs for the first cool days—The variety of styles is large—and the lines and trimmings are the latest Fall modes—

Buy Now—Later they will be higher priced

Healy's
222-228 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT

Presenting
CORRECT STYLES
Costumers to Gentlemen

Hair's Restaurant
CHOICE FOOD
Cool, Light Dining Rooms, Convenient Location, Efficient Service.

258 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

Hickey's
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

Henry C. Weber & Co.
HARDWARE
Hardware, Housefurnishings and Sporting Goods
220-224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

of M. Clemenceau as "the grand old man of France," and congratulates the country on such a spokesman, "who gives expression to the gratitude of the world to the armies of freedom, French, American and British, which wound Germany's pride to the core."

M. Barrès goes on to speak in terms of the highest praise of the continuous pressure exercised by Field Marshal Haig's armies, declaring that to measure the importance of this action on the enemy, it has to be remembered that von Ludendorff is defending the famous Hindenburg intrenchments, and has reinforced them with picked divisions.

"Our allies," he says, "are overcoming the enemy in the most difficult conditions, and their pressure appears overwhelming."

Germany Aware of Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message quotes the Reichspost as stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government dispatched its note after consultation with the German Government and with the latter's full approval.

The note was composed after an animated exchange of views between both governments, and after the German Government had agreed that the moment for its publication was not ill-chosen.

Meanwhile George Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung now states that the note did not come as a surprise to the German officials and recalls numerous Austro-German conferences that preceded it.

The Belgian Offer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message announces that nothing is known in competent Berlin circles regarding a special German peace offer to the Belgian Government.

CHICAGO LIQUOR
LAW VIOLATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—That evidence, gathered by the Committee of Fifteen, which was organized to fight vice in Chicago, and showing that sailors and soldiers have been served with liquor by licensed saloons, and that vice conditions are deplorable in the city, is to be sent to the government authorities at Washington, and that a plea is to be made for the government to take the matter of cleaning up Chicago into its hands, was declared by Samuel P. Thrasher, superintendent of the committee, at a meeting of ministers here.

This declaration followed a speech by John H. Alcock, acting chief of police, in defense of the police department, in which he urged the ministers not to pass a resolution denouncing the department until both sides had been heard. He charged that political influence was behind an effort to hurt the police department, and said he would show up some of the activities behind the evidence that had been gathered. He declared further that if these places were violating the law, and the evidence was furnished, he would see that their licenses were revoked.

ORDER POSTPONING
USE OF COAL REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, announced on Thursday that the order of last July in which it was intimated that the use of coal for heating purposes in Boston would be forbidden until Dec. 1, has been revoked. Householders are requested, however, to use wood or other substitutes until late in November, where ever possible.

At the Request of

The Federal Government

We are asking our Customers to begin their Christmas shopping in October rather than November and December. Later it will be impossible to guarantee delivery owing to transportation problems.

Our holiday catalog will be ready October 10th—there is no charge. Send in your name at once.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
DETROIT, MICH.

New Smart Fringes

Plain and knotted in chenille, cords and silks—black, navy, the new beaver browns, taupe, etc., all widths. 98c to \$4.50.

New York Shops, Inc.
"Everything for the Dress"

244 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT
Across from Grinnell's

Himelhoch's

180-182 Woodward Avenue
DETROIT, MICH.

Fur Trimmed Suits for Women and Misses
75.00 and 95.00

Luxurious shawl and Tuxedo collars of Hudson Seal, Nutria, Squirrel and Beaver embossed beautiful models in marvellously rich fabrics—Crystal Cloth, Frost Glow and Duvet de Laine.

Don't Let Your Patriotism Lag

See that a clean, bright and whole flag floats from your place of business and home.

Flag Makers for 40 Years

J. C. Good Co.
224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

224 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

Exclusive Styles

In Misses' and Women's

Suits, Coats, Dresses,

Skirts, Waists and Furs.

The Rollins Co.

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

259 Woodward Ave., Washington Arcade, DETROIT

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Fruits of the Back-Yard Garden

A great broad avenue of the national capital of the United States is flanked by majestic homes, with imposing driveways leading up to them. In the spring season, terraced and exquisitely kept gardens distinguish a few of these homes, but most of them foster only a green lawn and one or more of the dainty yellow bushes for which Washington is famous. In the severity and well-being of these carefully tended estates, there is little hint of the war problems which are stirring the heart of the nation. Yet, in a quiet little back-yard garden of one of the most majestic of these homes, a patriotic woman, the mistress of the house, labored every day last spring raising her own vegetables and flowers, without the advantage of good soil and with no aid except what could be given her by an inexperienced half-grown boy. The result was vegetables enough to feed a family of two for a year, as well as quantities of blooms.

"I wanted to do something in this war," she said. "And I felt that farming and gardening, even on a small scale, would be doing my bit. At least, it would be a labor-saving proposition, and that is something to be considered these days."

Even a well-kept lawn is considered a problem in Washington; the long, hot summers, the reluctant clay soil which favors a rank growth of weeds, complicate the work, but this back-yard garden of 60 x 70 feet, with an extension 10 x 90 feet, includes a riot of vegetables and flowers which defy all such claims. Vines, shrubs and perennial form a border around three sides; the fourth side, the one near the house, is used for tomatoes, green peppers, radishes, lettuce, parsley and corn. Against the eastern sky, hybrid roses and hardy climbers, trailing over hops, form an effective fresco, while, to the west, are a grapevine, raspberry and currant bushes, a pear tree (which bore a peck of fruit last year) and a cherry tree old enough to bear fruit this year. A garden gate separates the frivolous flowers from the sturdy little vegetable patch into which it opens. Here, in a desolate space called "No Man's Land," the rest of the vegetables flourish in a strictly businesslike fashion. No tempting roses or sweet-scented jasmine is allowed to lure away the ground reserved for these serious vegetables.

"This clay bank was spaded, a lib-

eral allowance of fertilizer worked in, rows of seeds planted and plants set out. This spring work is very heavy," said the mistress of the house and garden.

"Cleaning away the winter covering, spading, fertilizing, sowing seeds and setting out the young plants is not an easy job, but there is such a reward when things begin to grow. I work from 9 until 12 every morning that it is possible, and it means real work, too. Besides other little things, vagrant seeds from a neighboring garden kept me busy preventing the damage they might do when wafted over to my garden; but the overcoming of these difficulties is such a joy that the worries are soon forgotten."

In this American "No Man's Land," lettuce, cabbages, Brussels sprouts, Irish potatoes, pole beans, snap beans, corn, parsnips and eggplant grow prolifically side by side.

"Flowers have a mission, too, you know, and are an important factor in my war garden," said its mistress. "In May and June, one or more baskets of flowers are clipped each day and sent on a helpful mission."

The rose bed has a border of old-fashioned pinks and lilies of the valley, and violets nestle at the foot of the vines. Wistaria covers the wall of the garage and creeps over toward the house. Different varieties of honeysuckle, crimson jasmine, clematis and climbing roses, among which are Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha and Silver Moon, cover stretches of the fence.

In the early spring, Forsythia and yellow jonquils make the first line of color; then come the daffodils, tulips, bridal wreath and lilacs; finally, peonies, roses and fragrant honeysuckle; and, in the early summer, thyme, sweet-scented geraniums, heliotrope and hydrangeas.

A bird bath, in the center of the lawn, tempts feathered visitors, and cardinals, robins, woodpeckers, song sparrows, catbirds and mockingbirds frequent the garden. Last winter, tied to a Chinese elm tree and strewn about the ground, brought a flock of hungry birds, including crows of quail, 19 being counted many times pacing slowly about and making leisurely breakfasts.

As a result of the productiveness of this war garden, weeks of canning and preserving follow the spring and early summer seasons and jars of canned or preserved grapes, currants, pears and raspberries, corn, tomatoes, string beans and peas witness to its success.

Uses for Waxed Paper Wrappers

One housekeeper says that she wonders how she ever managed without the waxed paper wrappers, which come around much of the bread that one buys these days; she has found so many uses for them. She uses them constantly for covering the ice, spreading the separate pieces on, as she gets them, until she has formed a substantial blanket, which she considers the most satisfactory protection she has ever found. Then she often uses them to wrap about solid food, before putting it into the lower part of the box, thus saving the use of a dish and protecting it from the odor of other food placed close to it. For instance, she wraps meat in one of these waxed papers, and thus can fold it into a much smaller portion of space than it would occupy, if placed on a platter; a sliced eggplant may be cared for in this way, as well as any number of other vegetables. Of course, it is always valuable to use around sandwiches or fruit, in preparing luncheons for school children, where a heavy paper is necessary. Lastly, this housekeeper finds that the wrappers are excellent for waxing irons, as they do not give out more than a sufficient amount of grease at a time.

"If housewives spent on their homes a quarter of the thought they give to their clothes, there would be less drab, uninteresting houses in the land." So spoke a woman who had decided ideas on some subjects. "It is not a question of money," she continued, "but of taste." Then she proceeded to relate what a farmer's wife did.

Her 15-year-old boy was her only help. The outside of the house needed painting badly, but her husband did not feel that it was right to have it done. The inside changes his wife took into her own hands, and a charming interior was the result of her work. By trading some of her farm supplies, she got the materials together and started proceedings. She began with the living room, which had a northern exposure. Walls and woodwork were scraped. Whitewash, with some pink showing, was used on the former. For the floor and woodwork, a dull, deep pink enamel was chosen. The original furniture was the usual nondescript collection and a square grand piano. The center table, a very ornate, oval-topped one,

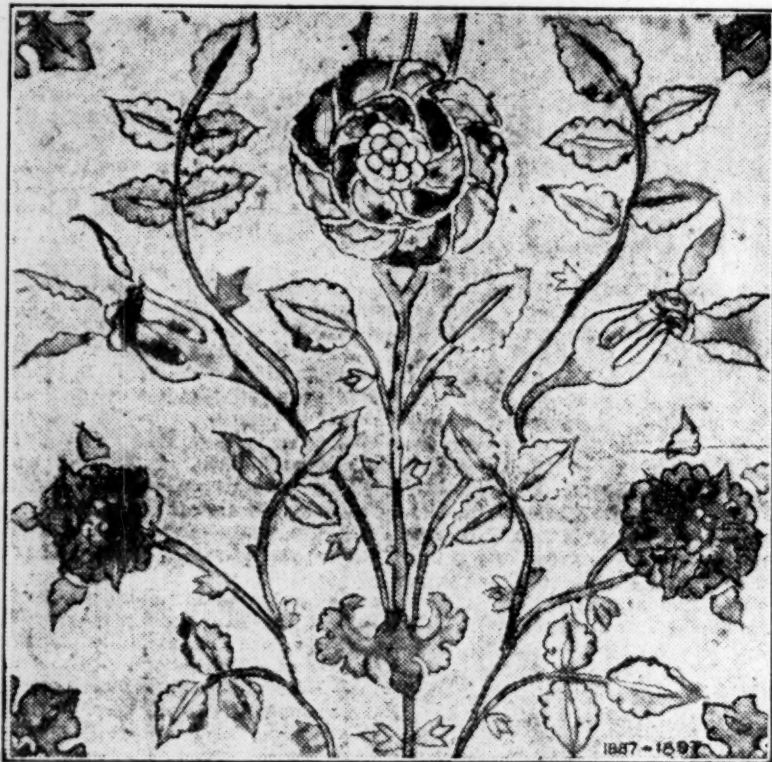
Individuality in Handicrafts

LONDON, England.—One of the chief factors, surely, which give such value to much of the handicraft of the past, and to some of the peasant work of the present, where it still exists, is its individuality. The workmanship may, in some cases, be rough, but one feels that the thing in question has a distinction and a value which is lacking in the far more perfectly finished machine-made article; and, if the matter is analyzed, it will be found that, to a great extent, it is the individuality of the thing which appeals to one. The maker of it has thought for himself, more or less articulately, and has translated his thought into his handiwork, whatever it may happen to be.

It is really surprising that so many

not lead merely to the accumulation of unintelligent reproductions, but should, rather, be the basis on which to build up adapted, or, better still, original designs. Many people may find it difficult, without some special training, to make a start, all at once, in designing, for instance, all their own needlework patterns; and they may find immense possibilities in the adaptation of older designs, choosing these for themselves and deciding in accordance with their own knowledge and judgment of what is good and what is bad.

Ideas may be gleaned from so many sources, and a slight knowledge of drawing will enable the home worker to make a note of some little piece of design, in the shape, perhaps, of a pattern on some old Persian tile, or an



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

A tile, having a design suitable for use in other handicrafts

people, amateurs for the most part, who have attained to quite a high degree of technical excellence in their different crafts, such as embroidery, carving, leather work, and so on, should be satisfied to go on contentedly producing ready-made patterns and often indifferent ones at that. Recent years have seen a little more effort at individual expression, and an attempt, at least, to reach a rather higher standard in the patterns followed; but there is still far too little effort made in this direction, and people, either from timidity or inertia, still follow, with sheep-like docility, along the conventional paths which too often their teachers have marked out for them. The remedy seems to lie in two directions; first, that people should take the trouble to think on such matters for themselves, and, secondly, that they should learn to know what is good when they see it.

William Morris made some sound statements on the subject: "I want," he said, "the democracy of art established; I want every one to think for himself and not to take things for granted from hearsay; every man to do what he thinks right, not in anarchical fashion, but feeling that he is responsible to his fellows for what he thinks and has determined." And again, he says: "In these lesser arts every one should say: 'I have such an ornamental matter, not because I am told to like it, but because I like it myself, and I will have nothing that I don't like—nothing; and I could give you my reasons for rejecting this or accepting that and am ready to abide by them, and to take the consequences of my being right or wrong.'"

If these methods were more generally followed, how much more interesting our own and other people's houses would be; and, if the same standard were applied to the patterns executed by craftsmen and crafts-women in all they did, what changes for the better would take place!

Having once determined to think for oneself in matters of art, as applied to handicraft and domesticity, there is not the slightest need to neglect the experience and achievements of the past. A knowledge of the fine patterns and good work produced in former times is valuable and should

be a part of the education of every one. The rough notes may afterward be worked up at leisure into the desired pattern and a transfer paper used, if necessary, in applying the design to the material; although, if the worker is able to dispense with it, it will be all the good. Mr. Batchelder's statement, in his book on design, to the effect that, "To give thought that one may do common things uncommonly well is the first essential toward the achievement of important things," is worth consideration in this, as in other connections.

Carrying Up the Coal

It was an irksome task, when winter came, to carry the coal up three flights of stairs, in a certain suburban house. There were many fireplaces, to be kept supplied, and the labor was quite considerable. After some experience in elevating the fuel to the various grates, the thought came that man's work can always be lightened by the application of even a degree of forethought. Across this way, a new building was going up, and it was observed that the unwieldy and heavy members were being lifted by means of a derrick and chain. From this observation, there developed the idea of the rope and pulley, to raise the coal up to the respective floors. Accordingly, a stout painter's pulley was hooked over the cornice of the roof. At one of the ends of the rope was fastened an iron hook, to catch the handle of the coal bucket. By pulling the other end of the rope, the bucket rose with comparative ease.

Another difficulty, however, was then encountered, that of the friction of the hemp rope on the palms. Gloves were tried, but not found practical; so a small windlass, such as one finds in an old well, was installed.

It so happened that there was a porch on each floor, where a large dry goods box could be used to store a week's supply of fuel.

The white-chair cushion—an attractive pattern of white flowers, green leaves and touches of black on a rose ground. There were several cushions, one of plain black muslin over rose, one of the rose linen, with an applied design matching the piano runner.

The long, narrow table was placed up against the sofa back. On it were a number of books, a lamp, the base being of white glass, the shade of water-color paper stenciled white on black and then lacquered.

The mantel was spaced off with molding. On the shelf was a deep blue bowl, holding many kinds of lovely dried grasses. Another blue bowl, placed on a black stand made after a Chinese pattern, was placed on top of the bookcase. Above the latter a piece of Chinese embroidery, a gift from a missionary cousin, was fastened against the wall. It was in different shades of blue.

When the season permitted, sprays of peach or apple blossoms were brought into the room.

Two or three easy chairs, and another small black table, completed the furnishings of the room.

The Return of the China Dog

There is a bourn from which things, mere things, sometimes return, and back has come the china dog—not as a parlor ornament, flanking Parian vases and wax flowers, but as a collector's curio.

His journey from mantel to cabinet has been marked by many and various vicissitudes, writes Virginia Robie, in "The Quest of the Quaint." For more than twenty years, he seemed as extinct as the dodo.

Dogs there are of many kinds, spotted, woolly, and mottled, but the dog par excellence is of Bennington pedigree. If the Vermont potters could have foreseen the present price upon his head, they might have abandoned the making of teapots and other useful things.

Ninety-five dollars for one lone dog! Time certainly plays merry jests with forgotten things in pottery's clay. Yet there is more than appears on the surface, with the story of the Bennington dog. Not only must he be mottled in that peculiar brown—molasses and cream not too well blended—he must carry a basket in his mouth, and there must be a dash of green-somewhere. How collectors hunt for that coveted color, no New England child scans a cloudy sky on picnic day for a bit of blue with which to construct apparel for a Dutchman more earnestly than the Bennington enthusiasts look for green.

From a strictly artistic standpoint, the emerald hue is not always an improvement, although undoubtedly attractive when used on jugs, bowls, and teapots. There is a great difference in the beauty of Bennington ware. At long intervals, a piece is discovered which is almost as beautiful as Whieldon's tortoise shell. In a certain corner cupboard are two octagonal plates of tortoise shell, in which brown is blended in a charming way with green and, near at hand, is a Bennington jug in which green is blended in a charming way with brown. It is a long, long way from "Little Fenton" to Vermont, and nearly a hundred years' difference in time, yet the plates and jug are remote kin.

In the history of American ceramics, the work of the Bennington Pottery looms large and, if collectors have been rather tardy in their admiration, it simply means that a foreign parentage has always been attractive to lovers of old china.

"Made in America" has seldom been a slogan to conjure with at auction

sales or in antique shops. It is only fair that the Bennington dog should now have his innings. The slights of many years are thus wiped out.

It was in 1846 that the firm of Fenton, Hall & Norton established a pottery for the manufacture of "Rockingham" and yellow and white wares. "Rockingham" was the name given to the mottled brown paste which soon became the chief product of the venture. Teapots, bowls, and pitchers, toy jugs, flasks, match boxes, door knobs, and dogs were made in great quantities. The useful and the ornamental flourished. Imitations were numerous. Long after the Vermont factory ended its labors, mottled teapots continued to flood the country, and may still be found in remote coun-

tries, where, as agate kitchen ware has never penetrated. "Parian" was produced at the Bennington works soon after its introduction by the Copelands, the first of its kind to be manufactured in this country. Parian vases, statuettes, cologne bottles, and other articles were extremely popular, and in the beginning far more costly than the humble brown objects.

Changes were rapid at the factory. Norton and Hall withdrew, and one Lyman was taken into partnership. In 1849, the firm changed from Fenton & Lyman to the United States Pottery Company. Nine years later the industry went out of existence, and an interesting chapter in American arts came to an end.

Growing Trees Indoors

LONDON, England.—Now that autumn has come again, a great deal of pleasure can be gained by collecting acorns, horse-chestnuts and beechnuts, and planting them either in moss fiber, or in ordinary pots of earth, and keeping them in a fairly warm room, while letting them have plenty of air. Early next spring, they will begin to show signs of growth, each in its own individual way. The nuts can be covered rather lightly with fiber or soil, and, if care is taken not to disturb them, they can be looked at and their methods of growth followed, without interfering with their progress.

The chestnut remains brown and shiny for a long time, until careful search reveals a tiny chip in the shell, like a bird's egg just hatching, under which a small white speck appears. Once this has happened, growth is rapid, and, instead of forming the root, as one might expect, the white speck shoots up and eventually absorbs the rest of the nut, which gradually disappears, leaving the empty shell still attached to the root.

The acorn splits right down the center, sending up a thin stem which often looks something like a croquet hoop at first, but ends by forming a slender, upright, miniature tree. The first appearance of the oak foliage is charming. The leaves are tiny and delicate in color, but quite complete and perfect in shape, from the first; and it is difficult to believe that they will grow as large as they eventually do.

The beechnut behaves quite differ-

ently from either the chestnut or the oak. The two latter leave the nut in the ground, but the beechnut evidently contains the leaves, for a shoot comes up with the little brown nut shell resting on the top, and the two square, fleshy leaves that first appear on a beech tree, packed with exquisite neatness inside the shell. The two square leaves next disappear and above them comes the long pointed bud, typical of the beech tree. The writer expected to see only one leaf from each bud, but, as they opened, it was seen that every bud contained from five to seven leaves, separated one from another by a sort of miniature brown waterproof, which was discarded as the leaf grew big enough not to need any protection.

To lovers of plant life dwelling in a town, the growth and development of these little trees may give endless interest and pleasure. As they are under shelter, the buds open earlier than those on the outdoor trees and so become welcome heralds of the spring. They can be kept from one year to another, and their methods of unfolding each year are as interesting and individual as their beginnings.

Foundation Cake

1/4 cup fat, 3-5 cup sirup, 2-5 cup sugar, 1-3 cup milk, 2 eggs, 1 1/2 cups flour (barley, rice, corn), 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1-16 teaspoon salt. Cream the fat, and mix thoroughly with the corn sirup, sugar and eggs. Add dry ingredients, mixed and sifted together. Pour into oiled pan and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Vanilla, almond, chocolate, or other flavoring, chopped nuts or chopped dates may be added to this foundation. Sirup may replace all sugar. The cake will be of poorer texture, but a fair product.—University of Illinois.

More About Saving Sugar

Surely patrons of lunch rooms and restaurants, in the United States, realize why it is necessary to do away with the open sugar bowls which formerly stood upon the tables, and are ready and willing to take only one teaspoon of sugar either on their cereal or in their beverage. According to one of the bulletins of the United States Food Administration, a certain proprietor of seven lunch rooms, in Washington, D. C., reports the saving of 500 pounds of sugar each month since he has abolished the open sugar bowls.

Corn Mush Bread

Heat 2 cups of milk in a double boiler, then add to it 2-3 of a cup of white corn meal. Cook until the mush is thick. Then add a good pinch of salt (about 1 teaspoon) and 1 tablespoon of butter. Let this cool, and then add the well-beaten yolks of 3 fresh eggs and, lastly, fold in the whites of the eggs which have been beaten stiff. Bake in a fairly quick oven for about 1/2 hour.

The Military Heel

Along with all else that savors of the military, the heel of that name is becoming highly popular again. French heels, one reads, will be worn in the evening; but, for street wear, adopt the low heel. Those who use "spats" over their low shoes the coming winter will be saving just so much valuable leather.



Fashionette Invisible HAIR NETS

are decidedly the vogue. Slip them over the most elaborate style of hair dressing and you can go bareheaded even for strenuous outdoor sports.

Fashionettes are made of finest human hair in every shade, sterilized and specially processed for invisibility and strength. Self-conforming, cap-shape, and all-over styles, each in a sanitary envelope. Guaranteed. Sold at the best shops.

15c each—two for a quarter. White or grey—25c each.

Baby Dimples Safety Pins are rust-proof and are made with the protected loop. Absolutely safe.

Colonial Quality
Satisfaction Guaranteed
100% American

Mapleine to the Rescue

By diluting corn sirup or honey with hot water and flavoring with

Mapleine

you have a delicious SUGAR-SAVING Syrup.

A 2-oz. bottle of Mapleine costs only 35c and a teaspoonful will flavor a quart of sirup.



GROCERS SELL IT

Send 4c stamps and carton top for MAPLEINE COOK BOOK—200 recipes. Write Dept. H.

CRESCENT MFG. CO., Seattle, Wash.

Made to preserve the fullest food values of the choicest grains.

Grape-Nuts

today represents all that is best in cereal foods conforming to our government's requirements.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

REASON FOR RISE
IN OIL STOCKS

Enormous Demand for Gasoline and Fuel Oil—Six Million Acres of Oil-Bearing Land in United States Is Undeveloped

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Improvement in prices of oil securities follows an advance in these stocks in London. In war or peace, leaders of the industry believe the use of oil will increase with human progress.

The two principal products of crude petroleum are gasoline and fuel oil. Development of the internal combustion engine, notably in automobiles and tractors, has created an enormous demand for gasoline. Not many years ago, gasoline was a waste product in refineries, and was burned under the stills. Now the demand cannot be met.

Proved economy of oil as fuel, rather than coal, in boats of large size, has opened a new vast field. One ton of oil will do the work of two tons of coal in generating steam power, to say nothing of saving cargo space and labor charges.

Necessity of protecting oil supplies has been recognized by Great Britain. British investment in oil has been encouraged all over the world, notably in South America, Mexico, East Indies, Asia and Egypt. Drilling of suspected oil lands in England has gone ahead with new vigor, in the hope of getting supplies that would make Great Britain as independent as possible of outside sources.

Germany also has oil control and development foremost in her plans. Control of Rumanian, Galician and part of Russian oil fields has given her for the time being practically the entire European supply of petroleum, retention of which would give tremendous advantage in after-the-war trade. In its peace with Rumania, Germany insisted on a monopoly of the Rumanian oil industry for Germans.

The importance of oil does not appear to be held in the same high regard in the United States. There has been a severe drain on American oil wealth through war demand, the Allies, as well as the United States, requirements of necessity having to be met by this country. As a result production has not been able to keep up with demand, and surplus stocks have had to be used.

There are about 6,000,000 acres of oil-bearing land in this country which have been withdrawn from private operation by presidential order. This withdrawal of public lands took place in 1910, and since then oil men have made repeated efforts to get legislation to develop these lands on terms imposed by the government, but always have failed. There is an incalculable amount of oil in these lands, and it is urgently needed now, but in the present session the House and the Senate are deadlocked on a relief bill.

American-owned properties in Mexico, representing probably 90 per cent of the oil wealth of that country, have been in danger for several years from physical loss because of warfare there, and have seemed to be in danger of confiscation by a government which claims all subsoil rights, without distinction from surface rights, without compensation, so far as is known. Oil men do not believe the Mexican Government will be allowed to take American property rights without just compensation, and this belief seems to be reflected in the market action of stocks of these companies.

CONFERENCE ON
LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The size, interest rate and other terms of the fourth Liberty Loan were considered Thursday by Secretary McAdoo in conference with his Treasury advisers. An announcement probably will be made this week. The amount still to be raised is in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000,000 and the interest rate 4 1/2 per cent. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is ready to begin turning out finished bonds within an hour after a decision is reached on the terms, and small amounts of bonds probably will be in the hands of district committees on Sept. 28, the opening day of the loan.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes: Total reserve £30,047,000, decreased £50,000; circulation £59,398,000, increased £24,000; bullion £70,395,000, increased £22,000; increased securities £99,547,000, increased £1,155,000; other deposits £129,955,000, decreased £8,589,000; public deposits £38,132,000, increased £2,006,000; government securities £56,567,000, decreased £8,676,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.90 per cent, compared with 17.20 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 19.61 per cent to 19.23 per cent in this week last year. The clearing through London banks for the week was £402,560,000, compared with £388,440,000 last week, and £321,240,000 in this week last year.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Thursday were: Cramp Ship 81, Elco Star 62, General Asphalt 20, Lehigh Nav 69, Lehigh Superior 16 1/2, Phila Elec 24 1/2, Phila Gas 24 1/2, Phila Tr 24 1/2, Union Tr 27 1/2, United Gas Imp 64.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Can & Fdy	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Loco	65	65	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelt	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am T & Tel	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Anaconda	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalpa	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalpa W	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Bald Loco	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
B & O	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Beth Steel	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Beth Stl 8 1/2 pfd	103	103	103	103
Cent Leather	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chi R & P	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
C. R. I. & P. 6 1/2	66	66	66	66
C. R. I. & P. 7 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn Products	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cummins Steel	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cuba Cane	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Motors	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Gr. N. Y. pfd	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Inspiration	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kennecott	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Mer Mar pfd	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Mex Pet	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Mt. Airy	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pac cfs	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N. Y. Central	73	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
N. Y. P. & N. E.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Peabody	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rep. Iron & Stl	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
So. Pac	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
So. Ry	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Studebaker	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Texas Co	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Union Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
U. S. Steel	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	81	81	81	81
Western Union	83	83	83	83
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willamette	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Willamette pfd	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Total sales	165,800			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
do 1st 4 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 2d 4 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 1st 4 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 2d 4 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 2d 4 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
City of Bordeaux 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Lyons 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Marseilles 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
A. A. Chem com	100	100	100	100
A. A. Chem pfd	100	100	100	100
Am Zinc	100	100	100	100
Am Zinc pfd	100	100	100	100
Arizona Com	100	100	100	100
A. G. & W. I.	100	100	100	100
Boston Elev	100	100	100	100
Boston & Me	100	100	100	100
Butte & Sup	100	100	100	100
Cal & Ariz	100	100	100	100
Coated Sh	100	100	100	100
Copper Range	100	100	100	100
Daily Daily	100	100	100	100
East Butte	100	100	100	100
Fairbanks	100	100	100	100
Granby	100	100	100	100
Greene-Can	100	100	100	100
I. Creek com	100	100	100	100
Isle Royale	100	100	100	100
Mass Elev	100	100	100	100
Mass Gas	100	100	100	100
May-Old Colony	100	100	100	100
Miami	100	100	100	100
N. Y. N. H. & H.	100	100	100	100
North Butte	100	100	100	100
Old Dominion	100	100	100	100
Pond Creek	100	100	100	100
Shannon	100	100	100	100
Swift & Co	100	100	100	100
United Fruit	100	100	100	100
U. S. Smelting	100	100	100	100
Utah Cons	100	100	100	100

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

(Thursday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
A. B. C. Metal	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Astra Explos	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Barnett O. & G.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Big Ledge	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte Detroit	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Calumet & Jer	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Can. Iron	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chev Motors	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cosden & Co	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Curtis	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Emerson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Federal Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
First Nat Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Glencoe	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goldfield Cons	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hedra Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houston Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Howe Sound	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kerr Lake	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Torp	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Magma Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Marsh	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
McKin Dar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Merritt	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midwest Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midwest Refining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Okla P & R	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Okmulgee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Petroleum	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Russian 5 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
do 6 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sapulpa Ref	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Squibb Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sinclair Ref	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Standard Motor	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Texas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tuxpan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
United Motors	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Un Verde Ext	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
U. S. Steam	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wright-Martin	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

COTTON GINS TO SUSPEND

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton gins in Louisiana will suspend operations for one week beginning Sept. 20, according to orders issued by John M. Parker, State Food Administrator.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
STOCK PAYMENTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Government will, this week, pay \$8,500,000 to Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann and the Bank of Commerce, holders and pledgees of 510,000 shares of Canadian Northern Railway stock taken over by the government. The amount to be paid is in accordance with the agreement that the stock should be taken over at a valuation of not more than \$10,000,000 for the whole 600,000 shares acquired by the government. An arbitration board placed the value of the 600,000 shares at \$10,000,000, but under the agreement Mackenzie and Mann and the Bank of Commerce were to receive only their equity, based on a valuation of \$10,000,000 for all the stock outstanding. Other shareholders who were not parties to the agreement, and who held 90,000 shares, will be paid according to valuation reached by arbitration, and will consequently receive \$1,620,000, so that the payments for all the stock will total \$10,120,000.

INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL CORP.

BOSTON, Mass.—Interests outside the management of the International Agricultural Corporation, who represent large investments in the company's shares, have made it plain to the directors that they want the full 7 per cent rate restored on the preferred stock when dividend action comes before the board late this month. Just what weight, if any, this will have upon the directors remains to be seen. Three months ago, following a five years' suspension of payments, the directors resumed dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. There has accumulated more than 35 per cent in unpaid dividends, but nothing will be done toward liquidating accumulation in the immediate future. The company wound up its most prosperous year on June 30 and indications point to continued prosperity for the next few years, through the sale of both sulphuric acid and fertilizers. The latter product should increase in demand after the war.

CITIES SERVICE
EARNINGS LARGER

BOSTON, Mass.—The Cities Service Company reports for August:

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$1,696,059	\$1,356,559
Net earnings	1,641,734	1,335,559
Balance pfd. div.	1,774,129	1,010,254

Twelve months—

	1918	1917
Gross earnings	\$21,661,286	\$17,296,942
Net earnings	21,238,190	16,976,354
Balance pfd. div.	17,187,229	13,551,718

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co., Parker.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co., 297 Essex Street, Room 605.

Buffalo, N. Y.—P. J. Fox of G. W. Farmham Shoe Co., Adams.

Chicago, Ill.—L. S. Brown, W. A. Weibull, Co., Essex.

Chicago—Thomas Webster and O. G. Anderson of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Conley Plaza.

Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co., Conley Plaza.

Chicago—Edward F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Tilling, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

Dallas, Texas—F. A. Brown, U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Hirth, Krause Co., U. S.

Havana, Cuba—

ELIMINATION OF THE CAMP PASTOR

Religious Press Discusses What Is Believed to Be Another Phase of the Activities of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is believed to be another phase of the activities of the Roman Catholic hierarchy is now being discussed in the religious press. This is the decision of the War Department that after a certain length of time camp pastors will cease to find hospitality in the camps and cantonments in the United States.

The camp pastors are ministers of various denominations, usually released by their churches to help the men in the camps, and working in cooperation with the chaplains and without expense to the government.

"Why must camp pastors be abandoned?" asks the Baptist Watchman-Examiner. "What sinister influences have been at work? Is the discontinuance of this work a prophecy that less attention is to be paid to the religious needs of our soldier boys? The one reason we have heard for the discontinuance of this work is that it has brought to the camps many irresponsible men who have endeavored to stir up sectarian strife. This danger is obvious, but we have no doubt whatever that the evil effects from it have been overworked. We doubt exceedingly that the amenities have been violated by any considerable number of the camp pastors of any denomination.

"The Young Men's Christian Association has put itself on record as giving its unequivocal approval to the camp pastor work, and broadly speaking, the Y. M. C. A. representatives and the camp pastors have worked in delightful harmony. The chaplains are hardly in a position to oppose the camp pastors, for they themselves have but little time to give to distinctively spiritual work. Who, then, has influenced the War Department to issue its order concerning the work of the camp pastors?"

"It is not too late for the order to be rescinded or modified. The President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are all devout Christian men. It is unthinkable that they do not desire the best for our boys in khaki and blue. We believe a great blunder has been made. The churches want to help as churches. Our camp pastors give the churches a personal touch with the religious activities of the camps. It is a shame for the camps to be closed to these men of God, these personal representatives of the churches. The 'bugaboo' of sectarianism has done its deadly work. In our day many people seem to hate denominationalism far more than they hate the devil. Shall we sit quietly by and allow our camp pastors to be charged with having violated their trust in the interest of sectarianism? Shall we sit quietly and allow our boys in camp to be robbed of the ministry of their own beloved pastors? Let us respectfully beg the War Department to give further consideration to this vastly important question. Again we ask, who influenced the War Department in this matter?"

MR. ROOSEVELT TELLS HOW TO GET PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The kind of peace I want is the kind we dictate to and impose upon Germany," said Theodore Roosevelt in opening the \$200,000 drive for the National League for Women's Service. "As for a conference with Germany, Austria and Turkey, I would as soon advocate a conference between a criminal and a judge as to the sentence the judge should impose upon the criminal. We can get peace which will assure us against having to fight the war all over again in another decade, speedily and with a minimum of bloodshed, only if we organize all our strength in this country."

TWO RUMANIAN ORGANIZATIONS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The National Rumanian League and the National Rumanian Committee, two American organizations, were merged into a single body, likely to be called the Rumanian Alliance, at a meeting of representatives of the two organizations here. This city is to be the headquarters of the new body and center of American Rumanian activity. At a mass meeting scheduled for Sept. 22, plans for recruiting, financing and equipping a legion of 10,000 members are to be made. The purpose of the new body also is to carry on a propaganda that will aid in reestablishing Rumania along broader geographical lines.

PATRIOTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA WARNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—To discourage attempts on the part of over-zealous patriots to destroy or damage telephone lines in South Dakota, when they discover that conversations are being carried on over them in the German language, in violation of an order of the State Council of Defense, the State Council has issued an order warning all persons against attempts to damage or destroy the lines, and calling attention to the severe penalties provided for those who interfere

In any way with the efficiency of these lines of communication.

In some cases persons who object to the order preventing the use of the German language over telephone lines have attempted to damage the lines, and the order also applies to them. "Some people," said a member of the State Council, "fail to realize that it is a criminal offense to tear down telephone wires or damage telephone property. It is now an offense against the government, since the telephone and telegraph business has been put under federal control."

MENNONITES AND MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—A dispatch received here cites the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, as authority for the statement that Mennonites coming into Canada from the United States who are subject to military service in that country, are also subject to service here under the terms of the "slacker treaty" between the two countries. The Mennonites of Manitoba who came to this province in 1878 under the protection of the Dominion Government, are considered the only ones who are exempt. It is contended that other members of the sect who arrived after the first colony was settled, may not participate in the benefits that were conferred on the first comers.

In 1872, the Canadian Government made the Mennonites a grant of 460,800 acres of land on the southern boundary of Manitoba. The settlers, who were of German origin although they had lived in the United States for some time, received financial aid to the extent of \$75,000. There are now about 16,500 Mennonites in Manitoba.

SCOTTISH RITE OFFICERS INSTALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, for the northern jurisdiction of the United States, voted to hold its next annual meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 3, 1919. Sir John M. Gibson, past sovereign grand commander of Canada, installed the new officers at Thursday's session of the Supreme Council's triennial meeting.

The appointments of officers were completed on Thursday as follows: Charles C. Mumford, Providence, R. I., assistant grand master general of ceremonies; George W. Currier, Nashua, N. H., grand almoner; Horace G. Irvine, Dayton, O., grand prior; Henry N. Ballou, Chester, Vt., assistant grand prior; Harry G. Pollard, Lowell, Mass., George T. Hooley, Milwaukee, Wis., George M. Marshall, Dayton, O., marshals of the camp.

WAR LESSON FOR EVERY SCHOOL CHILD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"What our government replied to Austria, why it refused the invitation bluntly, what the aims are which Austria and Germany are asked to remember, should be told to every school child in America at once, and each child should be required to restate these things in his own words," says a statement issued by the Institute for Public Service. "If all other school and college work had to suspend, it would be worth while to make sure that the peace problems are understood. Fortunately there isn't a subject which cannot be more easily taught if the dangers of a secretly negotiated peace are explained."

CANADIAN PAPER TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Der Courier, the German language newspaper which ceased publication recently in deference to the feeling against foreign-language publications, has resumed publication as an English-speaking weekly under the name of The Courier. The paper will not contain one word of any language except English and will be a thoroughly British paper, according to the editor, Conrad Symann.

AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Heads of women's organizations and chairmen of women's committees are planning to meet in this city for a conference some time between Oct. 10 and 15, one special feature of which is to be a discussion of the Americanization work undertaken in several counties which have many non-English-speaking inhabitants.

ILLICIT WHISKY MEN HELD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Fifteen men were arraigned before the United States commissioner here Wednesday charged with the illicit manufacture of whisky and were held in bonds of \$1000 each for the Federal District Court. The arrests were made in Fall River and Dighton. Fifteen stills found hidden away in all sorts of secret places, were confiscated.

NEW YORK OFFICIAL RESIGNS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Adjutant-General Charles H. Sherrill tendered his resignation to Governor Whitman on Thursday. "Irreconcilable difference of opinion concerning the proper conduct of the office of Adjutant-General" is given as the reason.

GERMAN VOLUNTARILY DROPPED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church congregation, Salt Lake City, has voluntarily decided to discontinue the use of the German language.

CALIFORNIA SURE TO RATIFY PROHIBITION

Republican, Democratic and Prohibition Parties of State in Convention Each Indorse Favorable Legislative Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties of California, in their conventions held here on Tuesday night, each adopted a plank indorsing the National Prohibition Amendment, which assures the ratification of that measure at the next session of the Legislature.

The Progressive Party convention, which consisted of three delegates, suggestive of the negligible quantity to which that once powerful party in California has dwindled, opposed all prohibition, while the dozen Socialists in the Socialist convention merely adopted the Chicago Socialist convention platform without reference to prohibition.

The Republican, Democratic and Prohibition platforms pledge undivided support to President Wilson's war policy until peace under the President's terms has been secured. Republicans and Prohibitionists also indorse the National Woman Suffrage Amendment. The California state-wide prohibition measure, to be voted upon at the November election, was not made an issue of any party save the Prohibitionists. Gov. William D. Stephens, the present incumbent, was nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket, while Francis J. Henry was unanimously nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, subject to the action of the state Supreme Court on the Rolf-Henry primary controversy which is to be heard in San Francisco today.

The social insurance measure was not presented for consideration at the conventions because of lack of sympathy. And it is generally conceded by delegates of all parties here that the measure will be defeated by a large vote at the November election.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS MEET

CONCORD, N. H.—The Democratic State Convention here adopted a platform in which the party indorsed national and state prohibition and pledged itself to care for returning soldiers and sailors and for the dependents of those lost. Full support during the war was pledged to the military and naval forces while the administration and policies of President Wilson were warmly indorsed. In state affairs demand was made for some arrangement whereby soldiers may vote at the coming election for the abolition of the executive council, for a State Senate of large membership, for the initiative and referendum and for the ratification of the items in appropriation bills. Submission to the people of an equal suffrage amendment to the State constitution was urged.

SHORT CAMPAIGN SUITS GOV. WHITMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Supporters of Governor Whitman who has won the Republican nomination for a third term are confident that the short and intensive political campaign that will be necessary since it has been decided that political campaigning is to be suspended during the drive for the fourth Liberty Loan, will work out quite advantageously for him. It is believed that his up-State forces are so strong that it will be impossible for Alfred E. Smith, his Democratic opponent, to gain a city plurality, no matter how large, that will defeat the Governor. Both candidates have signified their intention of working for the success of the new loan.

SOLDIERS' LEAVE RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—Soldiers in the Canadian forces are now permitted to enter the United States on leave only under the following conditions: That the applicant's home is in the United States; that he has been retained in Canada for a period longer than was originally contemplated; that the district officer commanding has made a preliminary investigation of the case and forwards the application with his personal recommendation that it be granted.

Classified Advertisements

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company desire bids for repairing and paving the outbound track with new granite blocks, on concrete base on Commercial Street, between Hancock Street and the west side of Washington Street North.

For plans and specifications, apply to the office of the CHIEF ENGINEER OF MAINTENANCE OF WAY, Room 909, 101 Milk St., Boston.

Bids close at 9 A. M., Monday, Sept. 23, 1918, Sept. 18, 1918.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY

The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company desire bids for repairing and paving the outbound track with new granite blocks, on concrete base, recutting to be done on the job, on Central Ave., Chelsea, Mass., from near Surge Street, to near Lynn Street.

For plans and specifications apply to the office of the Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way, Room 909, 101 Milk Street, Boston.

Bids close at 9 A. M., Monday, September 23, 1918, September 19, 1918.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

S. BUXBAUM COMPANY

Provisions—Groceries

Fifty Years A Market

282 and 284 Harvard Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone: Brookline 7600—Connecting All Lines

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant in quiet, refined office; must write legibly; be careful and accurate; have some knowledge of figures and filing; write briefly experience, nationality, religion. A 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY, high school education, for executive office large advertising department; opportunity to develop along executive or advertising line; salary \$25; state age. W 25, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED, on an out-of-town estate in family of 3 adults, a general housemaid who is a good cook; bulk of washing sent to laundry; would consider mother with small child. N. G. MAN-SON, Greenfield Village, N. H.

A GOOD COOK, experienced; also a chambermaid-waitress; small family; good home; permanent; good wages; country near round, near N. Y. Mrs. Howard Vogel, Woodmere, L. I.

WANTED—A competent woman as general housekeeper, also willing to help care for child. Apply by letter to 613 Main St., Room 5, Laconia, New Hampshire.

WANTED—Thoroughly capable maid, two adults in family; small house; good wages. Phone Brookline 3408 W before 8:30 mornings.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Toolmaker, familiar with multiple automatic or J. & L. turret lathes, also man familiar with hardening and tempering steel; state experience. Monitor Office, 619 Joshua Green Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—French teacher for work in private school. Apply personally, 2111 Fourth Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., or Tel. 7427.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXECUTIVE, organizing or reorganizing business or departments; office management or organizing and managing sales department in manufacturing or wholesaling line; experienced. Address D 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

BOSTON, MASS.

Shattuck & Jones

INCORPORATED

FISH

Telephone 1437 Richmond

128 Faneuil Hall Market

BOSTON

Isaac Locke Co

97, 99 and 101 Faneuil Hall Market

Fruits, Vegetables and

Hothouse Products

Special Attention Given Family Orders

Wm. A. Thompson Co.

Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold, etc. 1883, 125 Tremont Street, Boston, 11 Hamilton Place, Boston.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Schwarz Hats

EXCLUSIVE MODELS

Priced From \$10.00 Up

410 MILWAUKEE STREET

GERRETSON COMPANY

"Milwaukee's Foremost Fashion Center"

Serviceable and distinctive Ready-to-Wear Apparel at prices that are ALWAYS moderate.

SILKS—CORSETS—UNDERMUSLINS

MILLINERY—FURS GLOVES

NECKWEAR—TOILET GOODS, ETC.

"Clothing for Children that is Children's"

Carolyn's Children's Shop

(Carolyn Laird Sherman)

204 IRON BLOCK

79 Wisconsin Street, MILWAUKEE

Electrical Repairing

ON

Machinery and Construction

TRESTER SERVICE ELECTRIC COMPANY

47 Oneida St., Brod. 4360

Economy Cleaners and Dyers

419 Van Buren Street

Give you the best of service at very reasonable rates. Gentlemen are invited to join our pressing club. Suits pressed once each week for \$1.25 per month. Goods called for. Phone Broadway 570.

Vaughan Atlantic Laundry Co

NONE BETTER

G. B. WHITEHILL, Manager

Tel. Broadway 73

The Grace Cleaning Shop

FOR WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL

GRACE M. YOSS 381 Jefferson St.

HOSCH BROS. CO.

Hatters and Furriers

92 WISCONSIN STREET

THE CORSET SHOP

Corsets, Waists, Petticoats, Kilonas, Brassieres, Silk Hosiery, Silk Underwear, Fredericka Pluckham, 409 Milwaukee St.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CHARLES W. CAPPER CO.

154 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee

Loveland Floral Company

Prompt Attention to All Orders

Lobby Railway Exchange Building

Tel. Broadway 1251

RACINE, WIS.

Latest New York Styles of SUITS AND COATS For Ladies and Misses

FRIEDMAN'S

ZAHN DRY GOODS CO.

Racine, Wisconsin

THE NEW FALL "BEACON" ROBES Unusually Attractive Display

Schroeder Dry Goods Co.

Bucilla Germanstown Zenby Yarns in Sport Sweater Shades

402 4 Main Street, RACINE, WIS.

COLORADO SPRINGS

McCracken & HUBBARD

120-122 South Tejon Street

Furniture—Rugs—Draperies

DETROIT, MICH.

MRS. E. L. ROOT

Agent for

Webster's New International Dictionary

(Cloth Paper) and

Dodd Mead, New International

Encyclopaedia

Consult me about any books needed.

Hickory 2184

4455 East Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

BROSSY'S

French Dyers, Cleaners

Est. 1872

Faded Carpets, Rugs, Drapes, Plumes,

Garments, dyed good shades.

Gowns, Gloves, Portieres, Clothing Dry

Cleaned, Written for Prices, etc.

Works: 904-988 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich. Phone Grand 4500.

Phone Glendale 4473

IMLAY'S

GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.

433-435 GRAND RIVER AVENUE

Goods Called For and Delivered

RUG CLEANING

100% Clean at the

Star Carpet Cleaning Company

J. J. Trudell, Mgr. 550 MT. ELLIOTT AVE.

Telephone Edgemoor 3401-2

CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING

REAR KORREKT KLEANER

1806 Woodward Ave., Market 6108

1804 Grand River Ave., Garfield 872

GOLDENROD

(CREAMED)

BUTTERMILK

Light Breakfast Lunch

153 Griswold, opp. Miles Theater, 144 Wayne

DETROIT

O. G. BURLAGE, Prop.

CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB

Home Baking and Cooking

Luncheon 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., except Sundays

84 Floor, 213 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Groceries and Meats

W. P. ALLEN & SONS

2828 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

Phone 159, 160

BUTTON'S GROCERY

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

283 Tuxedo Avenue, Hemlock 771

GROCERIES AND MEATS

THEODORE M. GRAY

741 743 Woodward Ave. Grand 3, 4, 5 or 6

W. BROWNE

QUALITY MEATS

2224 Woodward Ave. Hemlock 4453

CHARLES W. WARREN & CO.

Diamonds Pearls Jewelry

Watches Silverware

104-106 Washington Boulevard

In Washington Arcade Building

DETROIT

WRIGHT KAY & CO

DETROIT

JEWELERS

Woodward Avenue at Grand River.

Commercial Tire Repair Co.

ONE DAY SERVICE

WORK GUARANTEED

WE HANDLE HIGH GRADE TIRES

672 Woodward Avenue, Glendale 5078

<

THE NEXT VICTORY
LOAN IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—From the figures contained in the recent statement issued by the Canadian Treasury department, it is plain that there should be no difficulty in raising the next Victory Loan which is expected about next October, even should the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White ask for half a billion dollars. And this notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian public has subscribed some \$400,000,000 in less than a year to assist in financing Canada's share in the war.

The total savings bank deposits in Canada at the end of July were nearly one billion dollars and when the call on the people of the Dominion is made in a few months' time, there will be a larger sum to the credit of the people than ever before in the history of the country, in spite of the fact that it has quite recently absorbed the greatest war-issue ever experienced in Canada. It can be easily understood that the savings bank deposits will be an unequalled total by next October when it is remembered that the estimated wheat crop returns will place roughly speaking \$450,000,000 to the credit of the farmers of Canada, a large proportion of which goes into the savings banks. Financial experts expect that the balance to the credit of the people of Canada in savings banks will reach the huge total of \$1,200,000,000 by the time Sir Thomas White is prepared for his campaign of exhortations.

QUESTIONNAIRE PLAN
FOR LOAN ABANDONEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The police department disclaims responsibility for the Liberty Loan questionnaire prepared for distribution throughout the homes of the city, which has aroused so much popular indignation, and the plan has been abandoned. The document with its long list of questions concerning subscriptions to previous Liberty loans and intentions regarding the one soon to be launched, as well as reasons for non-subscription to any or all, constituted a sort of inquisition, it was thought. Particularly since the reverse side of the card bore even more searching questions concerning the whereabouts of each individual since July, 1914, visits to foreign lands, changes of address, possession of firearms, relations with the Allies, and also information concerning plans for moving to any new address.

HOTELS

SOUTHERN

Corpus Christi, Texas

Nueces Hotel

At the Naples of the Gulf

150 Miles from San Antonio
Delightful Surf Bathing
Sailing, Boating—Pleasant side trips by Auto
Warm, Sparkling, Sunshine Days Make
This an Ideal Climate All
the Year Round
Between Plan
Modern Throughout
200 Rooms, \$1.00 Up
O. O. Woodman, Manager

NEW ORLEANS

"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles

An historic hotel with the essential requirements of a well-regulated establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

EASTERN

Southern Hotel

Light and German Streets

BALTIMORE

NEW—MODERN—FIREPROOF—CENTRAL

Every bedroom has a private bath.
Rooms at \$2.00 per day and up.
Large sample rooms.
Every modern convenience.
Main Dining Room—Grill Room
Roof Garden
Management, F. W. BERGMAN

HOTEL BELVEDERE

Charles at Chase Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Proprietor, J. KENNEDY, Refined European Cuisine and Service

From Atlantic Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and business to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

CAFES

Cafe Minerva

Artistic Surroundings

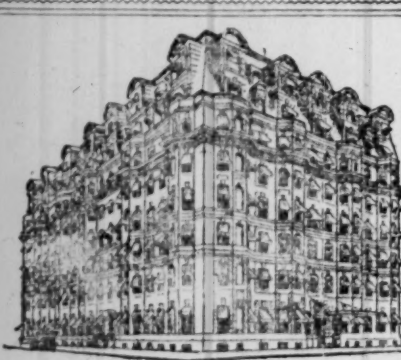
216 Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.

H. C. DEWINTER, Proprietor

Operating also Harry and Irvington Cafes

HOTELS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW ENGLAND

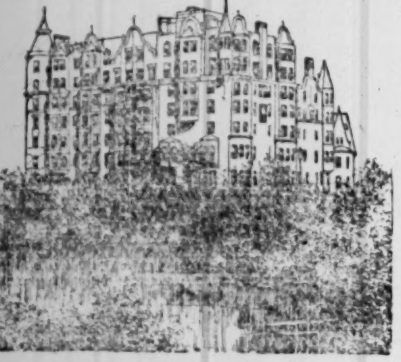
Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

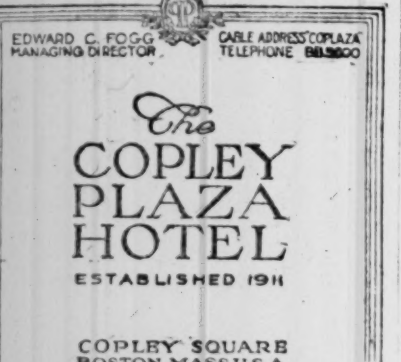
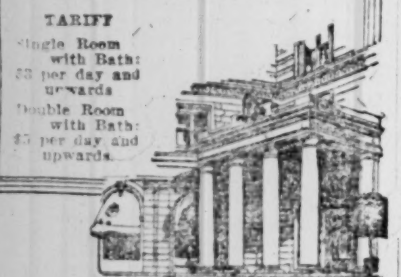
The Charlesgate
Boston, Mass.Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay
Park Overlooking Charles River
and Fenway

Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.

Dining Room operated entire year.

Tel. B. B. 2376

HERBERT G. SUMMERS

The COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
ESTABLISHED 1911COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Ave.

BOSTON, MASS.

Former Patrons

who may wish to spend the winter in town are reminded that the cool situation for country houses makes advisable an early choice from the limited number of our rooms which remain for rental to permanent guests.

Charles P. Costello, Manager

Hotel Canterbury

Charlesgate West and Newbury St.

BOSTON

Comfort without Extravagance

Economy without Parsimony

Furnished or unfurnished apartments of any size overlooking the Parkway and Charles River. For permanent or transient occupancy.

American Plan Dining Service

at Twelve Dollars Per Week

ENTIRELY RENOVATED AND UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

P. F. HEINE

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

Large, comfortable rooms.

Suites with bath. Excellent table.

Garage accommodations.

Seventeen miles from Boston.

Tel. Natick 5610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St.,

week days, 6 P.M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P.M.; West 132d St., half hour later.

Steamers Trojan and Kenschlaer

Express weekly service. Automobiles carried.

Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, \$1.00.

Hudson Navigation Company

METROPOLITAN LINE

To New York Always In

Sight of Land

Only Route Cape Cod Canal

Via

BANKER LINE—To Bangor and all intervening

landings. 2 trips weekly. Connections at

Boston and Portland Line to Portland

3 trips weekly from Central Wharf. Inquiries,

tickets and telephone at Wharf Office—Port Hill

4200, Boston, Mass.

Australia

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Splendid American S. S. Sonoma, Ventura,

10,000 ton Lurline Al register—Delightful Service.

Sydney, Short, Line—Bangor—Honolulu—

Quickest passage—Lowest Rates—Pacific Tours

\$127.50 per class. Sailing dates on application.

H. E. BURNETT, 17 Battery Pl., New York

601 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA

NORFOLK

Boston to Philadelphia and Norfolk, for all

points South and West. Connections for Har-

racks and Jacksonville. Passenger or freight, con-

suit agent, Pier 2, Northern Ave., Tel. Pl. Hill

6160.

MERCHANDISE & MINERS TRANS. CO.

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
Special weekly rates on application.
No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager.

The Charlesgate
Boston, Mass.Corner Beacon Street and Back Bay
Park Overlooking Charles River
and Fenway

Cool, quiet and attractive, furnished or unfurnished suites for permanent or transient occupancy at moderate rates.

Dining Room operated entire year.

Tel. B. B. 2376

HERBERT G. SUMMERS



Visit New England. Become

acquainted with its historical

points of interest. Radiate

from Boston. Make Hotel

Vendome your headquarters.

Delightfully situated in the

famous Back Bay district.

Quickly accessible to every-

thing. Commonwealth Ave-

nue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet.

C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.

Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

Visit New England. Become

acquainted with its historical

points of interest. Radiate

from Boston. Make Hotel

Vendome your headquarters.

Delightfully situated in the

famous Back Bay district.

Quickly accessible to every-

thing. Commonwealth Ave-

nue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet.

C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.

Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

Visit New England. Become

acquainted with its historical

points of interest. Radiate

from Boston. Make Hotel

Vendome your headquarters.

Delightfully situated in the

famous Back Bay district.

Quickly accessible to every-

thing. Commonwealth Ave-

nue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet.

C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.

Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

Visit New England. Become

acquainted with its historical

points of interest. Radiate

from Boston. Make Hotel

Vendome your headquarters.

Delightfully situated in the

famous Back Bay district.

Quickly accessible to every-

thing. Commonwealth Ave-

nue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American Plan

Send for illustrated booklet.

C. H. Greenleaf Company, Props.

Everett B. Rich, Managing Director

NEW YORK

Hotel Majestic
COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West at 72nd St.

NEW YORK

A Hotel of distinction
For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

Readers of this paper appreciate the
home atmosphere and refined environ-
ment of The Majestic.
Near the center of interest—Comfort-
ably distant from the area of confusion.

THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

Prince George
Hotel
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street
NEW YORK

Announcing
a Third
Addition



Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

WE extend to our many friends our sincere
appreciation of the patronage which has made
necessary a still further expansion, increasing our
capacity to

1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms.
The high degree of personal service so long char-
acteristic of the Prince George Hotel will be
zealously maintained.

Geo. H. Newton

Manager

Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Hotel Bristol

129-135 West 48th Street

NEW YORK

400 Rooms—300 Baths

A Quiet, Centrally Located

Family Hotel.

European and American Plan.

Room and Private Bath, with all meals

for two persons, \$50 to \$60 per week.

T. ELLIOTT TOLSON.

A big bedroom, wide win-

dows, comfortable furniture, a

splendid bed in which to sleep,

a big outside bathroom in

which to bathe, all for

\$3 a day and upwards.

Meals cost only what you

want them to cost. You

do your own ordering. But,

remember that what you order

will be as good food as there

is anywhere in all America. I

think you will like the cook-

ing; everybody that dines at

the Belleclaire says it's very

good.

ROBERT D. BLACKMAN,

Proprietor.

Rates from \$2.50 Per Day

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President

PAUL B. BODEN, Vice President

The BILTMORE

NEW YORK

One of America's Latest and Most

Refined Hotels in the Very

Center of New York

Only hotel occupying an entire city

block. Vanderbilt and Madison

Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining

Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open to outside air

550 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for

permanent occupancy. Large

and small hall, banquet

and dining salons, and

suites specially private

functions.

John McE. Bowman

Pres.

Booklet and additional information

sent upon request

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spot-

less rooms you may

select one at \$1.50 per

day and up; \$1.00

per day each where

several take a large room

together. We serve an

excellent Table d'Hôte

luncheon at 50 cents and

dinner at 65 cents.

Booklet and additional information

sent upon request

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spot-

less rooms you may

select one at \$1.50 per

day and up; \$1.00

per day each where

several take a large room

together. We serve an

excellent Table d'Hôte

luncheon at 50 cents and

dinner at 65 cents.

Booklet and additional information

sent upon request

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spot-

less rooms you may

select one at \$1.50 per

day and up; \$1.00

per day each where

several take a large room

together. We serve an

excellent Table d'Hôte

luncheon at 50 cents and

dinner at 65 cents.

Booklet and additional information

sent upon request

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spot-

less rooms you may

select one at \$1

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATION OF
WOMEN IN INDIA

School and University Training on Leaders of Women's Movement Having Effect to Be Reckoned With Politically

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The education given to East Indian women by European and American teachers has drawn them from that quiet seclusion in which they dreamed for so many centuries. According to an able article (signed E. I. M. Boyd) in The Englishwoman for July there are now a number of women in India imbued with new ideas who must be reckoned with by statesmen and social reformers not only in their own country but elsewhere. Leaders such as the Maharani of Baroda; the Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the political sphere, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade of Poona and Pandita Ramabai of Mukti in that of the social service; the sisters of the Sorabji family, with their experience and ability in education; all these are the equals of many leading women workers of the West.

Primarily concerned with the history of the women's movement in India, this article gives special attention to the results of school and university training upon those taking part in that movement, of which "the landmarks," says the writer, "are those of the history of women's education." The account given below is also of particular interest as supplementing the general sketch of education in India which is to be found in the recently issued report of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State; for that sketch deals almost wholly with the progress of instruction for Indian boys and young men.

"It (women's education) had its origin in the ill-equipped girls' schools founded by the first women missionaries from Europe. Danish missionaries of the Eighteenth Century permitted girls to attend their schools; and the schools organized by Miss Cook of the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta, in 1821, and by Mrs. Wilson of the Scottish Mission at Bombay, in 1829, did notable pioneer work. By 1840, there were 500 girls at school in Bengal, about half in the school founded by Miss Cook, and gradually other institutions followed on similar lines in Madras and other districts.

"In those early days the attitude of the government was distinctly negative toward the movement, except for the cordial personal assistance given by Lady Hastings to Miss Cook, and the more nominal support of her successor, Lady Amherst. Even in England, in those days, education was regarded as the sphere of private enterprise, but eventually the attitude changed and the State did begin to assume responsibility. As the historian Howell has said: 'Education in India under the British Government was first ignored, then violently and successfully opposed, then conducted on a system now universally admitted to be erroneous, and finally placed on its present footing.'

"The second landmark in the history of the movement was passed in 1854, when grants-in-aid were made available by the government to all 'institutions which could comply with certain stipulations as to buildings, number of teachers, textbooks and type of instruction.' Under the Department of Public Instruction then formed, it was stated that 'female education shall be given frank and cordial support,' and the dispatch added that, by means of a good education for girls, 'a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of boys.' Education became henceforward the care of the State. Yet the government actually paid much less attention to women's education than to men's, considering it, as one shrewd educationist says, 'prudent to withhold its hand from direct interference with so delicate a matter.' State inspection, and a valuable system of scholarships, were provided for, but the direct work of founding schools for girls was still largely left to voluntary efforts of the missionary societies and such Indian educationists as would take up the cause.

"The former became extraordinarily active in the next few years. Between 1860 and 1870, eight new societies of women in Britain and America were formed to undertake educational work in India, and these have had very marked effect. Indeed, the work of Christian educationists, steadily maintained and developed since that time has had a marked bearing upon the woman's movement as a whole, though whether the missionaries themselves would have been in the ranks of the leaders of the movement at home is open to question.

"By far the larger proportion of Indian women students at the universities as also in the high schools and middle schools for girls, are Christians (the census giving the numbers as 13,299 out of a total of 29,102 in 1911) and it is also a fact very often commented on by social reformers, that considering the small size of the whole Christian community, a very large proportion of the Indian women in positions of trust and responsibility are Christians, the spirit of Christian social service being widespread in the woman's movement.

"The third landmark in the Indian woman's movement has been passed within our own time, and was an event of a different character. In 1912, Her Majesty Queen Mary visited India, and since then it has gained extraordinary momentum. On the one hand

there was a new declaration of educational policy for girls as well as boys when the King said at Calcutta, in January, 1912, 'It is my wish that there be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges.'

"On the other hand, the interest which Her Majesty the Queen showed in all kinds of progressive work on the part of and on behalf of women, proved tremendously encouraging. The way in which she took part in all the public work made a very deep impression both on men and women, and especially on the younger generation then in college. Since that time an unprecedented number of public gatherings of Indian women have been held, women's societies have been formed, and the question in particular of girls' education, from the elementary to the university stage, has become a burning one in many circles.

"Public meetings are not perhaps taken as a very serious indication of social progress in this country. British women have the reputation of being easily gathered together for meetings. In India, however, public gatherings of women are much more momentous, and it gives serious food for thought that in 1916, during the months of April and May alone, there were three conferences of women in different parts of India to urge the promotion of woman's education. A conference was held of Jain ladies in Bombay on the need for more teachers and women workers; a Persian ladies' meeting was held in Calcutta to appeal for a purdah college for girls, and a Nair ladies' conference met in South India and passed resolutions about education and the need of reforms on behalf of women. It is also a notable sign of the times that in May, 1917, the Viceroy received a deputation of Indian ladies, headed by Mrs. Jehanir Petit, who wished to thank the government for the abolition of Indian indentured labor. In his reply, the Viceroy mentioned woman's education as one of many matters in which it would be of great assistance to the government to obtain the advice and cooperation of women, and he definitely asked the deputation whether this was not essentially a matter in which they could take counsel together and help him. How far the pendulum has swung in the century since the foundation stone of education was laid!

"Indications are also not wanting of widening interest in the cause among Indian leaders. 'University' may be a somewhat ambitious name for the institution, but the Indian Women's University, promoted at Poona by Professor Karve, is an enterprise worthy of attention. He first announced the scheme at the National Social Conference, held at Bombay in December, 1915, as a development of the work he has carried on for more than 20 years in the Hindu Widows' Home, and according to the report issued in July, 1917, there are now 10 students in their first year, six in their second, and the first graduation will be in 1919. The university will be subject to no outside control; all the affiliated institutions must introduce vernacular languages with English, and the curriculum has special regard for the needs of women. A Senate of 60 Indian educationists has been formed, among whom are five women. Three of these latter traveled widely in India to promote interest and collect funds for the university, and it is of interest that this group of five headed a deputation of women among the many others which were received recently by the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu. Among the points urged were the present awakening of Indian women to an intelligent interest in public affairs, the need for free and compulsory primary education for all boys and girls as the keystone to all successful political reform, together with an increased number of training colleges and widows' homes, well supplemented by scholarships necessary for the training of teachers to meet the educational demands for reform."

AMERICANIZATION
WORK IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order that the work of Americanization may be carried on with greater effect than has been accomplished heretofore, a new law has been passed and began to be enforced Sept. 1, which provides that "Every minor who does not possess the ability to speak, read and write the English language for the completion of the fifth grade of the public schools, shall attend some day or evening school or some school maintained by an employer." The law will be stringently enforced, the fines for offenders being not less than \$5, for a parent or guardian not less than \$20, and for an employer not less than \$50.

Dr. William Ettinger, superintendent of schools, announced that the Board of Education will hold classes in 24 schools for this Americanization work. The day and evening schools are now ready to receive registrants for these sessions.

The principals and teachers of these Americanization centers will be required to come in close contact with all social, religious and commercial societies in order to carry out this work to the best possible advantage. Teachers especially adapted in instructing foreigners will be placed in these centers, and material best fitted to their needs will be supplied them. Where there are 20 or more pupils in one center an annex to the nearest evening elementary school will be established in that location. To assist the promulgation of the Americanization idea, community spirit in the use of socializing activities will be worked out as far as possible. Settlement houses and associations in some sections have already furnished workers who will devote all their time to further this effort.

SCOTLAND ASSURES
PLACE FOR GAELIC

Amendment Providing for Teaching in Gaelic-Speaking Communities Added Without Division to Scottish Education Bill

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Scottish Education Bill has not been quite so fortunate as the English measure, since it cannot at present call itself an act. But there is no good reason to think that it will not be placed upon the statute book in the autumn. Meanwhile the passage of the measure through grand committee has been much expedited of late, and is now safely accomplished. Several noteworthy discussions have taken place during this stage; none, perhaps, of greater interest than that on Sir Alpheus Morton's amendment to clause 7, which sought to make it obligatory on education authorities to include in their schemes adequate provision for teaching Gaelic in Gaelic-speaking districts.

Mr. F. Whyte supported the amendment on literary grounds. He drew attention to the remarkable collection of poems and melodies which Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, amongst others, had succeeded in getting together during the last few years in the Highlands and the Outer Isles. He said that he spoke solely out of an interest in the subject, and in the belief that something valuable would undoubtedly be lost if the present policy of public neglect of Gaelic was continued in Scotland.

Sir Donald Maclean thought it might be assumed that children could best begin their education in the language which they understood. The machinery was already in existence, and they had the approval of the education authorities in Scotland. In this modest proposal, they were asking much less than had been granted to Wales.

Sir Henry Craik agreed that what had preserved the study of Gaelic in Scotland were the regulations of the Scottish Education Department. He looked with interest upon the encouragement of Gaelic from a literary point of view, but he was not prepared to make it compulsory upon local authorities to have Gaelic teaching always in their schools. He was surprised to hear members waxing eloquent in praise of a language in which they could not for the life of them utter a single syllable.

This caustic remark does not apply to Mr. Macpherson (Deputy Secretary of State for War) who, speaking as a private member, supported the amendment. His speech, and that of the Secretary for Scotland (Mr. Munro), must be regarded as the decisive factors in the discussion, and therefore deserve a somewhat longer notice. Mr. Macpherson said that he was not supporting the amendment as a sentimentalist or faddist. He happened to be the sole Gaelic-speaking member of the House, and he represented a constituency in certain parishes of which 90 per cent of the population were Gaelic-speaking. It was an elementary truth in education that a child should be taught the rudiments of its education in its own tongue. Some people might say in their minds, if not openly, "Why not let this language die?" He said without fear of contradiction that the bilingual child had immense advantages over the unilingual child. The former had two ways of looking at things to one possessed by the latter. He made this claim for Gaelic on educational grounds. There was no desire to establish Gaelic at the expense of English. It might be said that this could be safely left to the local education authority, but from past experience it had been found that those bodies were apt to adhere strictly to the code, and were not prepared to take any initiative. Great encouragement had been given both to Wales and to Ireland in this matter, but not a single penny of direct government aid had hitherto been given to Scotland for the teaching of Gaelic.

Mr. Munro said that prima facie the amendment made a strong appeal to him, but it was necessary to guide one's course by reasons that would appeal to the educationist, and not to be swayed purely by sentiments which were natural to the Highlander. However, he was not one of those who would dismiss lightly any argument, simply because it was founded on sentiment, provided it did not warp the judgment. Few things were more deplorable than the death of a language, particularly such a language as Gaelic, which was intertwined with the best traditions of the soldier race in the Highlands, and few things were more desirable than to help to avert such a catastrophe. Therefore, he was not surprised that he had received a petition on this subject signed by 18,000 people throughout the Highlands, besides countless letters, numerous resolutions, and various deputations, all urging him to adopt the same course. Nothing had struck him more than that this proposal should have been pressed upon him by educationists of all classes. Having regard to these considerations and having given the best thought he could to the matter, he was prepared to accept the amendment, and he hoped that that course would have the approval of the committee. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

NEWARK TRIES NEW
METHOD OF GRADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—"We do not get 100 per cent return for our effort in educational work because America has been wasteful and extravagant and has lacked in concentration and thoroughness. The war will change that condition and our outlook is changed." That was the way in which Dr. David E. Corson, city superintendent of schools in this city expressed himself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in speaking on the subject of education after the war.

He said he thought the influences of the times are stimulating the schools to more efficient service. He looked for marked progress in the year just begun.

Pupils in all the schools this year will be classified into three groups. Classes will be known as one, two and three and graded as rapid, regular and slow.

The superintendent said this plan would permit the more capable pupils to make time and the less capable would be able to do their work at a pace suited to their ability, giving a chance to the slow as well as to the bright pupil.

THE IDEAL SCHOOL'S
LIBRARY

October in Canada is a glorious month, and we wanted to see our ideal school at least once in its autumn setting, so we chose a day for our visit when the whole countryside shone red and gold. When we reached the hill overlooking the school we stopped to admire. Look where you would, there was scarcely a green leaf left. The hills across the lake were a golden brown, and all around us were the pale yellow poplars, the ruddy oaks and the orange or flaming red maples. Shrubs, creepers, bracken and even the tiniest plants were all decked out to match, and by unanimous vote had decided "mottley's the only wear." Only the wild aster had dared to stay blue. A few of them were still left, straight and starlike, but the sunlight did its best to clothe their independence with the golden haze that filled the air.

"Why do people ever build schools in cities?" the two of us exclaimed in a breath, for the advantages of art galleries, concerts, plays and lectures wane to microscopic proportions when you hear a robin sing or delight in the wonder of a half-opened milkweed pod. It is true that arguments may be found in favor of the city, but only a reasoning automaton could have thought of them then and there.

Ever since the discovery of our ideal school we had found a hundred and one excuses for going back again. Perhaps it was our enthusiasm which made the head mistress welcome us so kindly, and never once smile as we unobtrusively trumped up a fresh pretext for a visit. Today we had no excuse at all, but when we found ourselves inside the head mistress' study it really did not matter much, there were so many things to talk about.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY
ADMISSION CHANGES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has just been issued an ordinance of the university courts of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh relating to admission to the Scottish universities for the purposes of graduation. The operative part of the ordinance states that a Scottish university entrance board shall be constituted, consisting of 16 members. The university court of each of the four universities shall appoint four members of the entrance board, and of these members two at least shall be professors or lecturers. On the occasion of the first appointment of members each university court shall appoint: four members, one member for four years, one member for three years, one member for two years, and one member for one year. Thereafter each university court shall not later than the last day of November of each year appoint one member to hold office for four years. The duties of the entrance board are to include the following:

(1) In the case of schools in Scotland which regularly present candidates for the group certificates of the Scottish Education Department, to determine as to the length and general character of the courses of secondary education the satisfactory completion of which may be deemed suitable for the universities as entitling applicants for admission thereto.

(2) In the case of other schools in Scotland, to determine whether their curriculum of secondary education is of such a character as may be deemed suitable by the universities as entitling applicants for admission thereto.

(3) To determine what leaving or other certificates shall be accepted by the board as qualifying for admission from outside Scotland.

(4) To determine all questions relating to the tests of fitness for admission to the universities.

The powers of the entrance board shall include the following:

(1) To consult on any matters relating to admission to the universities with the Scottish Education Department and other authorities, and to make representations on such matters to the university courts.

(2) To appoint special committees for the purposes of advice.

(3) To deal with complaints or appeals from applicants for admission to the universities or from others.

AMERICAN HISTORY
TEACHING OUTLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Teachers of history will be interested in reading Prof. C. H. Van Tyne's comment on the way American history has been taught in this country in his article entitled "Democracy's Educational Problem," which may be obtained by addressing Prof. R. M. McElroy, 19 West 44th Street, New York City.

"Above all," says Professor Van Tyne, "there must never be in the future an easy going indifference as to whether the growing youths of our country are imbibing the best traditions of America and the true and fundamental doctrines of democracy." Several of the most salient of Professor Van Tyne's propositions are here cited:

"Fundamental ideas of Americanism must be taught wherever there is compulsory education. 'The difference between the American and the German theory of the state should be taught to help children to see that the individual and not the state is the important thing. 'We should teach that democracy implies a nation at peace, that autocracy implies a nation at arms. 'Typical American ideals should be contrasted as given in the expressions of Frederick the Great and Lincoln.

"The extent of our debt to England should be shown for trial by jury, for no taxation without representation, for habeas corpus, for right of public assemblies and of protest, free press, free speech, and right of petition."

Many cases have been brought to light where instructors have undervalued the history course by allowing pupils to substitute for it others bearing far less directly on their needs, which have aroused educators to the necessity of awakening teachers throughout America to the vital part which this subject should play in the child's education.

Just at that point our conversation was interrupted by a score of chatting voices outside, and the first contingent of the botanizing expedition swept past the window. Their faces were aglow from the sun and wind, their hands were full of treasured specimens. Some one had trailing branches of bittersweet, another a curious kind of fungus and there must have been half a hundred varieties of seed pods, but the best find of all was an oriole's deserted nest, and the proud owner, phalanx by admiring friends, carried it in state.

"Our library may be the pivot of the school," said the head mistress thoughtfully, when the last girl had gone by, "but, after all, the country shares the honors with it. Teachers are almost superfluous if you have free access to books and nature."

We thought about the school and its library all the way home, and when you come to consider it, isn't it rather ludicrous that anyone should imagine a school can be run without a real library?

AS ENGLAND SEES HER TASK
A report of the English Committee on Juvenile Education in Relation to

THE IDEAL SCHOOL'S
LIBRARY

October in Canada is a glorious month, and we wanted to see our ideal school at least once in its autumn setting, so we chose a day for our visit when the whole countryside shone red and gold. When we reached the hill overlooking the school we stopped to admire. Look where you would, there was scarcely a green leaf left. The hills across the lake were a golden brown, and all around us were the pale yellow poplars, the ruddy oaks and the orange or flaming red maples. Shrubs, creepers, bracken and even the tiniest plants were all decked out to match, and by unanimous vote had decided "mottley's the only wear." Only the wild aster had dared to stay blue. A few of them were still left, straight and starlike, but the sunlight did its best to clothe their independence with the golden haze that filled the air.

"Why do people ever build schools in cities?" the two of us exclaimed in a breath, for the advantages of art galleries, concerts, plays and lectures wane to microscopic proportions when you hear a robin sing or delight in the wonder of a half-opened milkweed pod. It is true that arguments may be found in favor of the city, but only a reasoning automaton could have thought of them then and there.

Ever since the discovery of our ideal school we had found a hundred and one excuses for going back again. Perhaps it was our enthusiasm which made the head mistress welcome us so kindly, and never once smile as we unobtrusively trumped up a fresh pretext for a visit. Today we had no excuse at all, but when we found ourselves inside the head mistress' study it really did not matter much, there were so many things to talk about.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY
ADMISSION CHANGES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There has just been issued an ordinance of the university courts of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh relating to admission to the Scottish universities for the purposes of graduation. The operative part of the ordinance states that a Scottish university entrance board shall be constituted, consisting of 16 members. The university court of each of the four universities shall appoint four members of the entrance board, and of these members two at least shall be professors or lecturers. On the occasion of the first appointment of members each university court shall appoint: four members, one member for four years, one member for three years, one member for two years, and one member for one year. Thereafter each university court shall not later than the last day of November of each year appoint one member to hold office for four years. The duties of the entrance board are to include the following:

(1) In the case of schools in Scotland which regularly present candidates for the group certificates of the Scottish Education Department, to determine as to the length and general character of the courses of secondary education the satisfactory completion of which may be deemed suitable for the universities as entitling applicants for admission thereto.

(2) In the case of other schools in Scotland, to determine whether their curriculum of secondary education is of such a character as may be deemed suitable by the universities as entitling applicants for admission thereto.

(3) To determine what leaving or other certificates shall be accepted by the board as qualifying for admission from outside Scotland.

(4) To determine all questions relating to the tests of fitness for admission to the universities.

The powers of the entrance board shall include the following:

(1) To consult on any matters relating to admission to the universities with the Scottish Education Department and other authorities, and to make representations on such matters to the university courts.

(2) To appoint special committees for the purposes of advice.

(3) To deal with complaints or appeals from applicants for admission to the universities or from others.

AMERICAN HISTORY
TEACHING OUTLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Teachers of history will be interested in reading Prof. C. H. Van Tyne's comment on the way American history has been taught in this country in his article entitled "Democracy's Educational Problem," which may be obtained by addressing Prof. R. M. McElroy, 19 West 44th Street, New York City.

"Above all," says Professor Van Tyne, "there must never be in the future an easy going indifference as to whether the growing youths of our country are imbibing the best traditions of America and the true and fundamental doctrines of democracy." Several of the most salient of Professor Van Tyne's propositions are here cited:

"Fundamental ideas of Americanism must be taught wherever there is compulsory education. 'The difference between the American and the German theory of the state should be taught to help children to see that the individual and not the state is the important thing. 'We should teach that democracy implies a nation at peace, that autocracy implies a nation at arms. 'Typical American ideals should be contrasted as given in the expressions of Frederick the Great and Lincoln.

"The extent of our debt to England should be shown for trial by jury, for no taxation without representation, for habeas corpus, for right of public assemblies and of protest, free press, free speech, and right of petition."

Many cases have been brought to light where instructors have undervalued the history course by allowing pupils to substitute for it others bearing far less directly on their needs, which have aroused educators to the necessity of awakening teachers throughout America to the vital part which this subject should play in the child's education.

Just at that point our conversation was interrupted by a score of chatting voices outside, and the first contingent of the botanizing expedition swept past the window. Their faces were aglow from the sun and wind, their hands were full of treasured specimens. Some one had trailing branches of bittersweet, another a curious kind of fungus and there must have been half a hundred varieties of seed pods, but the best find of all was an oriole's deserted nest, and the proud owner, phalanx by admiring friends, carried it in state.

"Our library may be the pivot of the school," said the head mistress thoughtfully, when the last girl had gone by, "but, after all, the country shares the honors with it. Teachers are almost superfluous if you have free access to books and nature."

We thought about the school and its library all the way home, and when you come to consider it, isn't it rather ludicrous that anyone should imagine a school can be run without a real library?

AS ENGLAND SEES HER TASK
A report of the English Committee on Juvenile Education in Relation to

Employment After the War has this significant expression:

"Any inquiry into education at the present juncture is big with issues of national fate. In the great work of reconstruction which lies ahead there are aims to be set before us which will try, no less searchingly than war itself, the temper and enduring qualities of our race; and in the realization of each and all of these, education, with stimulus and discipline, must be our standby. We have to perfect the civilization for which our men have shed their blood and our women their tears; to establish new standards of value in our judgment of what makes life worth living, more wholesome and more restrained ideals of behavior and recreation, finer traditions of cooperation and kindly fellowship between class and class and between man and man."

"These are tasks for a nation of trained character and robust physique, a nation alert to the things of the spirit, reverential of knowledge, reverential of its teachers, and generous in its estimate of what the production and maintenance of good teachers inevitably cost."

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, recently received a deputation representing the imperial studies committee of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Victoria League, the Working Men's College, and the League of the Empire, who laid before him their views on the importance of making adequate provision for the study of the geography and history of the British Empire and of imperial problems.

The deputation was introduced by Lord Bryce, and Sir Harry Wilson (Secretary Royal Colonial Institute) read a memorial which the deputation desired to submit to the president, and Sir Charles Lucas, Sir Henry Hadow, Sir Francis Youngblood, Mr. H. K. Martin, and Mr. W. C. Dawson dealt with the various aspects of the question with which the bodies they represented were particularly concerned.

Mr. Fisher, in reply, expressed his warm sympathy with the view expressed in the memorial that "the Board of Education should do all in its power to insure that every citizen, at some stage of his or her education, should have had an opportunity of learning what can be learnt of the empire beyond the bounds of the citizen's own community, and should thus be prepared to take an effective part in the decision of questions which affect the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole." He felt, however, that the practical difficulties were great. The length of the college training course was insufficient to permit of an extended study of these subjects, but he thought that such bodies as the Royal Colonial Institute could do much by organizing on a more extensive scale their series of lectures to teachers, which he felt sure that teachers in elementary and secondary schools would be only too glad to attend. One of the difficulties of teaching imperial history in secondary schools was the almost complete absence of textbooks dealing with the history of the later and even of the earlier part of the Nineteenth Century, and before this subject could be put on a satisfactory basis it would be necessary to train up a body of teachers in British universities and elsewhere who would be prepared to deal with the most recent periods of world history. He agreed that the historical faculties of the newer universities should be strengthened in every way that was practicable, but he thought that one of the principal difficulties in the way of the establishment of chairs or lectureships in the universities for the purpose of conducting research into the historical, political, and economical problems of the life of the empire was that all the material for original research in imperial history (such as the colonial office archives) were in London, and that the provincial universities were obliged to send their students to London in order that they might get into touch with the requisite material. The whole question depended to a large extent on the qualities and aptitudes of the teacher, but he assured the deputation that so far as official encouragement might be helpful they might rely upon the influence of the board being used to promote the studies which they had at heart.

Leeds University is now providing a special diploma course of study for the training of those who intend to become merchants in the woolen and worsted industry. The following is the scheme as already approved by the university council:

First Year—Textiles, economic geography, a modern foreign language, and accountancy (obligatory subjects) and one of the following subjects: a second modern foreign language, mathematics, European history, and industrial history.

Second Year—Textiles, economics, two modern foreign languages, and accountancy.

Third Year—To be spent at some colonial or foreign university or institution of university rank.

Those who have taken an interest in the Canadian Khaki University, which is being organized under the direction of Dr. H. M. Tory, will be glad to know that the British Government have made a step in the same direction by the appointment of Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of the University of Durham, to be director of education (for the British forces) on the lines of communication in France. This appointment is the outcome of the tentative work that has already been done to supply the means of further education to officers and men during the present war.

PHILADELPHIA AND
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

From Both Pedagogical and Administrative Standpoints, Experiment Has Proved Success and Work Will Be Continued

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the view of the Philadelphia school authorities the junior high school is no longer an experiment but a proved factor of increased efficiency in popular education in both a pedagogical and an administrative sense. The first junior high school was opened in this city, at Fifty-fifth and Chestnut streets in September, 1917. This month the second year of work will begin in this institution, and looking back on the achievements of the last 12 months, Dr. George Wheeler, the associate superintendent, who has exercised jurisdiction over the experiment, pronounced it successful from every standpoint.

"From both the administrative and the pedagogical point of view," said Dr. Wheeler, "the first Philadelphia junior high school has proved all that we hoped for it when we started it last September. For a long time it has been noticed that pupils in the last three grades of the grammar schools lose interest in their studies and become restless under the system which had seemed satisfactory in the earlier years."

"It was evident that from the age of 13 on pupils needed a different approach and a different method of treatment in their studies, if not an actual change in the curriculum. We found, further, that when they were graduated from the elementary schools boys, and girls, too, went to high school and were compelled to choose their courses without having been provided with a sufficient background to make a really intelligent choice. It was largely a matter of 'Well, Bill, what course are you going to take?' 'Commercial.' 'Aw, why don't you take the Latin-scientific course with me?' and that's the way the problem was settled."

"The question of the junior high school was brought before the Board of Education more than four years ago for the first time but no action was taken. Last year a new elementary school building was ready at Fifty-fifth and Chestnut streets. Both the high schools and elementary schools of that vicinity were crowded. So it was determined to make an effort to solve the administrative problem and make the pedagogical experiment at one stroke."

"In this experimental year we endeavored to include as wide a variety of courses that would be immediately helpful to pupils as possible. We started the study of languages a year earlier than had been our custom. We included a little bookkeeping. Every boy was obliged to take some manual training, metal work, and a little study of electricity. The result was surprisingly good. The interest of the pupils has been aroused. Innumerable things have happened to show that these pupils can make a satisfactory choice of courses when the time comes."

"At the same time those who are required to stop their formal education with the junior high school have something of practical value to show for their work. The course in bookkeeping is not elaborate; it would not fit a pupil for earning a living in an office; but it was sufficiently developed to show a pupil how to keep books for a family. The boys who studied electricity are able to repair the doorbell and the boys who were in manual training are able to do odd jobs about the house."

"In the end, it is evident even now, the junior high schools will develop enormous usefulness in three directions. In the first place, by the very nature of their equipment and their distribution throughout the city, they will logically become the school community centers. School buildings are being used for community purposes very widely in this city and the elementary schools are not at all adapted to this sort of thing."

"The junior high schools will finally become, I am convinced, also by reason of their equipment, the logical center of all night elementary schools. The desks are larger, the auditorium will be useful, and the teachers are better adapted to the work than either the elementary school or the high school teachers."

"And finally, these centers are the logical place for all continuation school work. This is another work that is developing rapidly and must be properly handled."

"Growth in high schools, right at this time, is at a standstill. That is a condition of war. By inserting the junior grades we are able to maintain our present high school equipment and postponed additions to the elementary schools for some time."

"The question of teaching forces seems to be solving itself. Recognizing the higher requirements and the increased compensation of the junior high school and the advantage of some measure, at least, of specialization, many of our elementary teachers are continuing their studies in the University of Pennsylvania and easily meeting the higher requirements."

NEW JERSEY NEEDS TEACHERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Lack of teachers has caused the closing of 150 schools in this state according to Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, state commissioner of education. Dr. David B. Corson, superintendent of city schools, pointed out that every day the schools are not in session means the loss of \$20,000.

THE HOME FORUM

Languet's Reproof of Sir Philip Sidney

While Sir Philip Sidney was abroad on his first mission "great commotions had been stirring men's minds at home," Percy Adleshaw writes in "Sir Philip Sidney," "the news of which he soon learnt. Eldorado was on the verge of being exploited, and men were eager for gain and easily acquired riches. Adventure, naturally, was attractive to a man of Philip's bravery. The hidden beauties stirred him as a poet and stimulated his imagination. Discovered riches, so far as he was concerned, should further the cause of true religion and dwarf to insignificance the costly freight hidden in the hulks of Spanish galleons."

"Money-mad" was the condition of quite sensible people when Philip returned home. Little wonder that he was not for selfish and personal ends, engaged in the speculation. He did so bravely, and drew upon himself the reproof of Languet for his unworthy folly."

"Early in 1576 an expedition under Frobisher was projected and arranged. Money had been subscribed in considerable sums, and Mr. Michael Lock acted as treasurer. A list of subscribers is to hand, but it is not necessary to give it in detail. Noblemen, three of them Philip's uncles, merchants of the city, and the staid and sober Burleigh subscribed to the fund. Philip, too, gave a large sum, for him; and doubtless thought he was, if rash, investing in creditable company. If enthusiasm and generosity were to go for anything, Frobisher might have discovered that northwest passage to the Indies, on the finding of which his heart was set."

"Languet's answer to Philip's letter came too late to be of immediate service, but its contents must have often given pause to the enthusiastic young man. The great scholar had long outgrown his enthusiasms, if he ever had any. Earnestness of purpose and horror of all but the noblest ideals he still retained. Disappointments many, sorrows acute and frequent, could not shake his belief in a divine justice and the ultimate triumph of what was right and true. Meditating quietly over the political, religious, and social movements that had passed before him, he learned to appraise men and things at their proper value. His letter to Sidney is an extraordinary treatise, very wise, sober, and stately. Its value has not diminished with age."

The Secret

"O little bird, you sing
As if all months were June;
Pray tell me ere you go
The secret of your tune."
I have no hidden word;
To tell, nor mystic art;
I only know I sing
The song within my heart."
—Arthur Wallace Peach.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPARED SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.50
Three Months, \$1.25 One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
To New York City, 1 cent
To all other countries, 2 cents
To 14 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 16 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 18 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 20 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 22 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 24 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 26 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 28 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 30 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 32 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 34 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 36 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 38 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 40 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 42 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 44 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 46 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 48 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 50 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 52 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 54 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 56 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 58 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 60 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 62 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 64 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 66 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 68 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 70 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 72 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 74 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 76 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 78 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 80 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 82 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 84 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 86 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 88 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 90 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 92 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 94 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 96 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 98 pages, 1 cent 2 cents
To 100 pages, 1 cent 2 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Toronto, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Boston City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1150 First Nat Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Strand
Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of
all authorized Christian Science literature,
including
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
"THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

Good Luck

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

NEITHER the common phrase "Good-by and good luck to you," which is intended to be optimistic, nor the exclamation "Just my luck," which is frankly pessimistic, recognizes in the slightest that man is governed by absolute law. For, of course, the so-called laws of chance are not laws at all. The attempt to formulate laws of chance is an attempt to say that disorder can be orderly, and thus involves a contradiction of terms at the outset. In the operation of true law there is no room for chance, and in the supposed operation of chance there is no room for law. What is known as the gambling instinct is but a species of superstition and necessarily means an utter turning away from Principle.

Surely going to war in a righteous cause is not a gamble nor is one's safety in so going at the mercy of chance. To say that the life of an aviator or of a man in the trenches is so many days or weeks or months is simply to generalize from the average of past experience, and if humanity had been forced to depend upon past experience alone there would never have been any aviation or modern trench warfare. The man who turns wholly to Principle, or God, entirely apart from mere human experience but in accordance with the spiritual experience which God knows, is the man who smashes all the supposed limitations of luck and proves his safety and progress far beyond the average whether he be in the air, on land or sea, or in the waters under the sea.

Principle is invariable, subject to no mere averages or human estimates. It is not luck or chance that decides whether or not a man is to solve a problem in mathematics. Through turning intelligently to Principle, one is sure to find Principle exactly expressed. Really there is nothing but the infinite Principle or cause of existence ever to turn to. Hence it is not by luck or chance that a man is enabled to turn to Principle at just the right time and in just the right way, since sooner or later every thought has to turn in this only true direction. Divine intelligence gives man the power to reason rightly, in fact forces man to reason rightly. Man has the one absolute surety that intelligence exists. No matter how bewildered a human being may seem by any problem presented to his attention, he can rejoice, therefore, that intelligence or Principle does exist and is infinitely sufficient to do whatever needs to be done.

On page 123 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, points out that "The Assyrian Merodach, or the god of sin, was the 'lucky god'; and the Babylonian Yaw, or Jehovah, was the Jewish tribal deity. The Christian's God is neither, and is too pure to behold iniquity." The Philistines, who took the ark of God to the house of Dagon and thus tried to compromise God with mammon, true worship with a material sense of worship, thought that perhaps "it was a chance that happened" to them that their seeming material condition immediately became worse. But they soon went on to prove that, as they returned to true spirituality, no wrong condition could continue in the presence of Principle. All these names of false gods typify the vagaries of matter considered as good instead of the perfect sureness of real intelligence. Divine intelligence, however, is too pure even to know the iniquity of mere vagaries or luck, for divine intelligence is ceaselessly expressing itself in orderly right activity.

On the battlefield or anywhere else a man cannot afford for an instant to be mesmerized into worshipping a supposed power of luck or fate, placing one at the mercy of material circumstances, for there is no such power. When a man turns absolutely to Principle and is sure that Principle is governing his activity, he is entitled to be perfectly safe and alert. He is bound to be safe from the suggestions of restlessness and insecurity, for he looks steadfastly to Principle through the mists of seeming chance. If every man on the side of right were turning consciously and wholeheartedly to Principle, the armies of the right would even now be invincible and indestructible. And if the nations on both sides were really turning to Principle there would be no sides and no war. One alone, however, catching the merest glimpse of Principle, is able to do wonders, for those about him recognize the power that he has found absolute surety and are thereby blessed. It certainly behooves every soldier and every citizen, therefore, to know that real activity, real service, is wholly in accordance with the law of divine intelligence and is protected from any belief of luck and made completely effective by God, or Principle.

As Mrs. Eddy says on page 424 of Science and Health, "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony." It does not just happen that God is good, that divine intelligence acts intelligently, that Principle is always orderly. The one divine cause could not possibly succeed in one instance and through some accident or bad luck fall in another. And yet such has been the conception of many forms of mythology and theology. Human belief is all that ever fails, God or

Principle never. Human thought, therefore, has to turn to and give way before the understanding of Principle's unerring success in order to prevent any sense of accident. The thought that is actually turned to God, God is actually governing and sustaining.

What then is the only real "good luck"? To put it in the vernacular, a "sure thing" is what every man is looking for. And in Christian Science humanity is finding both in the trenches and at home that the one "sure thing" is that divine Principle does govern man. So the greatest good fortune that any human being can ever have is the opportunity to prove that intelligence acts surely. This opportunity, this "good luck," obviously is not luck at all, in the common usage of the word, but is ever present and must be accepted by every one with earnest joy. The real man, dwelling steadfastly in "the secret place of the most High," is sure that intelligence is all that is ever really doing anything, and his success can never be touched in the slightest by any supposition of mischance.

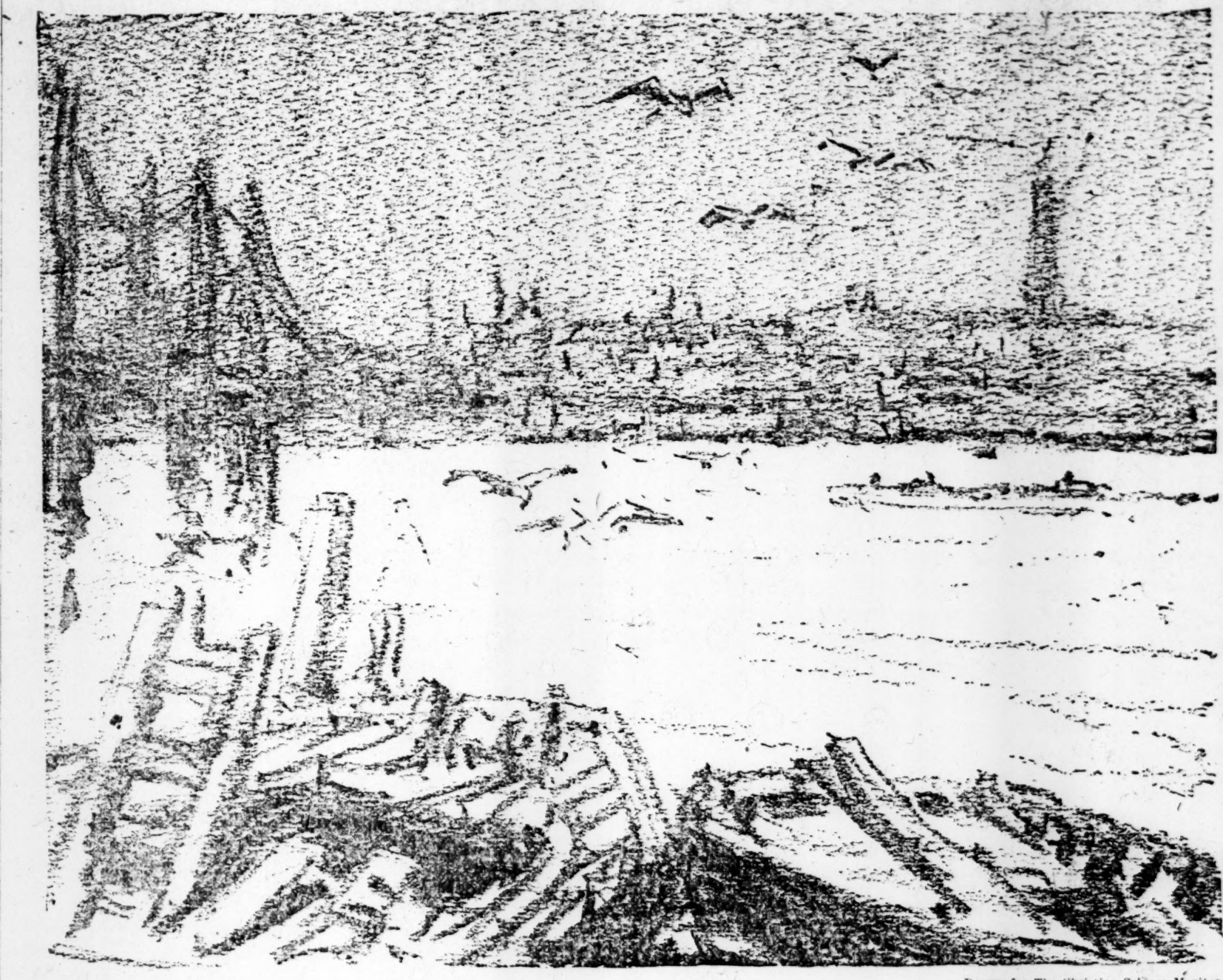
Autumn

Sometimes we see thee
at work where ancient granary
doors
Are open wide, a thresher stout and
 hale,
Whitened with chaff upwaded from
thy flail.
While south winds sweep along the
dusty floors;
And sometimes fast asleep at noontide
hours,
Pillowed on sheaves, and shaded
from the heat,
With plenty at thy feet,
Braiding a coronet of oat straw and
flowers.
What time, emerging from a low-hung
cloud,
The shining chariot of the sun was
driven
Slope to its goal . . .
Then I beheld thy presence full re-
vealed
Slow trudging homeward o'er a stub-
ble field;
Around thy brow, to shade it from the
west,
A wisp of straw entwined in a
crown;
A golden wheat-sheaf, slipping
slowly down,
Hugged tight against thy waist, and on
thy breast,
Linked to a belt, an earthen flagon
swung;
And o'er thy shoulder flung,
Tied by their stems, a bundle of great
pears,
Bell-shaped and streaky, some rich
orchard's pride;
A heavy bunch of grapes on either
side,
Across each arm, tugged downward
by the load,
Their glossy leaves blown off by wan-
dering airs;
A yellow-rinded melon in thy right
hand,
In thy left hand a sickle caught the
light.
Keen as the moon which glowed
Along the fields of night:
One moment seen, the shadowy masque
was flown,
And I was left, as now, to meditate
alone.
—Richard H. Stoddard.

The Scene-Shifter Came Softly

"In a few hours came the season's difference." The scene-shifter worked with almost magical haste, with silence, and with supreme effect. The gloomy days and night of misty hill-tops and damp hollows, where the grass was sodden and the air dull and irresponsive to sound, gave way to bright sunshine, cloudless skies, calm seas, echoing hills, and the tinge of that which for lack of the ideal word we call "spring." E. J. Banfield writes in "Tropic Days," which describes life on an island off the coast of North Queensland, "Spring does not visit the tropical coast, where vegetation does not tolerate any period of rest. When plants are not actually romping with excess of vital force, as during the height of the wet season, they grow with the haste of summer. And yet immediately on the dispersal of the mists of July the least observance could not fail to recognize that a certain and elaborate change had taken place. The mango trees had been flowering for several weeks in a trivial, half-hearted way, but when the sun sent its thrills down into the moist soil the lemons and pomeles began to sweeten the air; the sunflower tree displayed its golden crowns among huge soft leaves, and the last blooms of belated wattles fell, showing that it is possible for tributes representative of May and September to be paid on one and the same date."

"The scene-shifter came softly" as the small rain upon the tender herb, but with an orchestra of his own. Years of observation have shown that the weather does control the habits of some birds—birds of distinct and regular methods of life. Two such are common—the nutmeg pigeon and the metallic starling. Both species leave this part of the North during the third week of March, flying in flocks to regions nearer the equator. For several weeks the starlings train themselves for the long northern flight, and its perils, dashing with impetuosity up into the sky until they disappear to become visible again as black dots hurtling through space when the sunlight plays on their glossy feathers as the course of the flock is changed. With the rush of a wind of small measure but immense



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sea Gulls on the Thames

Winter on the Thames Embankment, where the Old Church stands, its tower dwarfed but still the most dignified thing on the riverside. The plane trees have shed their leaves long ago; but here and there little brown fruit husks hang from the bare branches. The gray sky, flushing into the velvety rose of a winter sunset, throws into sharp outline their ashen limbs and the long drooping lines of

pendant branches. The darkness of old houses appears darker still, though defined is their outline in the sharp, cold air. The roads are white with the whiteness of hard winter. Nothing stirs the silent trees. But there is movement in the twilight—the sudden rapid movement of a flight of birds. Over the housetops and the tall planes the sea gulls wing their way due west, possibly to some happy hunting ground of the tidal waters.

From below Battersea Bridge the strident call of mates is heard.

The gull haunts the river from its estuary to the reaches far above old Chelsea. It is a wanderer from the sea; its cry full of the melancholy of wastes—of the deep, with a solitary trail of smoke on the horizon; or the marsh, silent but for the sudden plunge of a water rat or the rustle of the wind in the reeds. The gull is at home flitting among the slippings of

the Pool, the barges of Limehouse Reach, or flying and drifting in circular motion by the Chelsea Old Pier, for all the world like the silent driven whorl of snow from a darkening opaque sky. No bird blends with the chiaroscuro of London as does the gull; black, gray and white; silvery in the sun, a thing of wild unfettered beauty, skimming the city's old high-way, relieving the drab of quays and docks, the black darkness of the Tower, and perching familiarly on the groined roofs of Westminster.

Geoffrey Crayon Revisits Sleepy Hollow

I have said enough of the good old times of my youthful days; let me speak of the Hollow as I found it, after an absence of many years, when it was kindly given me once more to revisit the haunts of my boyhood. It was a genial day as I approached that fated region. The warm sunshine was tempered by a slight haze, so as to give a dreamy effect to the landscape. Not a breath of air shook the foliage. The broad Tappan Zee was without a ripple, and the sloops, with drooping sails, slept upon its bosom. Columns of smoke from burning brushwood, rose lazily from the folds of the hills

on the opposite side of the river, and slowly expanded in mid-air. The distant looting of a cow, or the noontide crowing of a cock, coming faintly to the ear, seemed to illustrate, rather than disturb, the drowsy quiet of the scene.

I entered the Hollow with a beating heart. Contrary to my apprehensions, I found it little changed. The march of intellect, which had made such strides along every river and highway, had not yet, apparently, turned down into this favored valley. . . . There were the same little farms and farmhouses, with their old hats for the housekeeping wren; their stone wells, moss-covered buckets, and long balancing poles. There were the same little rills, whimpering down to pay their tribute to the Potomac; while that wizard stream still kept on its course, as of old, through solemn woodlands and fresh green meadows. Nor were there wanting joyous holiday boys, to loiter along its banks as I had done, throw their pin-hooks into the stream or launch their mimic barks. . . .

I sought the ancient church on the following Sunday. There it stood on its green bank among the trees; the Potomac swept by it in a deep, dark stream; there expanded the mill-pond, as of old, with the cows under the willows on its margin, knee-deep in water, chewing the cud and lashing the flies from their sides with their tails. The hand of improvement, however, had been busy with the venerable pile. The pulpit, fabricated in Holland, had been superseded by one of modern construction, and the front of the semi-Gothic edifice was decorated by a semi-Grecian portico. Fortunately, the two weather-cocks remained undisturbed on their perches, at each end of the church, and still kept up a diametrical opposition to each other on all points of windy doctrine.

On entering the church the changes of time continued to be apparent. The elders round the pulpit were men whom I had left in the gamesome frolic of their youth, but who had succeeded to the sanctity of station of which they once stood so much in awe. What most struck my eye was the change in the female part of the congregation. Instead of the primitive garbs of homespun manufacture and antique Dutch fashions, I beheld French sleeves, French capes, and French collars, and a fearful fluttering of French ribbons. . . .

When the service was ended I sought the churchyard in which I had sported in my unthinking days of boyhood. . . . I was disturbed in my meditations by the noise of a troop of idle urchins, who came gamboling about the place where I had so often gambled. They were checked, as I and my playmates had often been, by the voice of the sexton, a man staid in years and in demeanor. I looked wistfully in his face; had I met him anywhere else I should probably have passed him without remark; but here I was

alive to the traces of former times, and detected in the demure features of this guardian of the sanctuary the lurking lineaments of one of the very urchins I have alluded to. We renewed our acquaintance. He sat down beside me and we talked about our boyish days, and held edifying discourse on the instability of all sublunary things, as instanced in the scene around us. He was rich in historic lore, as to the events of the last thirty years, and the circumstances of thirty miles, and from him I learned the appalling revolution that was taking place throughout the neighborhood. All this I clearly perceived he attributed to the boasted march of intellect, or rather to the all-pervading influence of steam. He bewailed the times when the only communication with town was by the weekly market-bow, The Farmer's Daughter, which, under the pilotage of the worthy Gabriel Requa, braved the perils of the Tappan Zee.

Two steamships now splashed and paddled up daily to the little rural port of Tarrytown. The spirit of speculation and improvement had seized even upon that once quiet and unambitious little dorp. The whole neighborhood there was laid out into town lots. Instead of the little tavern below the hill, where the farmers used to loiter on market days, . . . an ambitious hotel, with cupola and verandas, now crested the summit, among the churches built in the Grecian and Gothic styles, showing the great increase of piety and polite taste in the neighborhood. As to the Dutch dresses and sun-bonnets, they were no longer tolerated, nor even thought of; not a farmer's daughter but now went to town for the fashions; nay, a city milliner had recently set up in the village, who threatened to reform the heads of the whole valley.

I had heard enough! I thanked my old playmate for his intelligence, and departed from the Sleepy Hollow church with the sad conviction that I had beheld the last lingerings of the good old Dutch times in this once so favored region. If anything were wanting to confirm this impression, it would be the intelligence that has just reached me, that a bank is about to be established in the aspiring little port mentioned. The fate of the neighborhood, is, therefore, sealed. I see no hope of averting it. The golden mean is at an end. The country is suddenly to be deluged with wealth. The late simple farmers are to become bank directors. . . . and their wives and daughters to figure in French hats and feathers. . . . How can I hope that even Sleepy Hollow may escape the general awakening? In a little while I fear its slumber will end; the strum of the piano will succeed to the hum of the spinning-wheel; the trill of Italian opera to the nasal quaver of Ichabod Crane; and the antiquarian visitor to the Hollow, in the petulance of his disappointment, may pronounce all that I have recorded of that once spellbound region a fable.

—Irving.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	..... \$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Leant heavy Oxford India Bible paper	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	..... \$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	..... \$1.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

Dreams

THE opening of the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference, in London, reported at length in the columns of this paper yesterday constitutes, unquestionably, one of the most significant incidents of the war. The Conference, it is true, was called with a view less to the actual fighting of the war than to the peace negotiations and the period of construction after the war. Yet it is doubtful if, since the day that the war began, any meeting has taken place which has indicated so clearly the changes which the war has wrought in the world. That the German Government entered on the war with the specific determination of establishing a great empire, which would be supported by the bayonets of an overwhelming army recruited, not only within the borders of the fatherland, but from the yellow men of Asia and from the black men of Africa, is today unquestionable. This Empire was to have been no mere military despotism like that contemplated by Alexander, by Ghenghis Khan, or by Timur, but a great economic despotism buttressed by machine guns and chemists. The idea of the Caesars was, in short, to have been transferred from the Tiber to the Spree. The free-men of Rome were to have been represented by the little State of Prussia, whilst the provinces were to have been under the control of pro-consuls, subject to the Kaiser in Berlin, as the pro-consuls of Rome were subject to Caesar on the Tiber.

It was an amazing dream, albeit one grandiose rather than splendid. "From my childhood," declared the Kaiser, in a confidential moment to his dentist, "I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodor II, Napoleon, and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire but I shall succeed!" There you have the reason of the war. Der Tag had come, the day when the fruitage of forty years of the sowing of bullets and the plowing of swords was to be gathered, province by province, into the Hohenzollern barns. When the Baghdad express was to glide out of the great station in the Friedrichstrasse, on its all-German route to the Persian Gulf; when the Princes of India were to witness the coming of the new Alexander; when the tribes of Africa, disciplined by Prussian drill-sergeants, were to be embarked on the transports of Hamburg for the conquest of the new world, as the legions of Hannibal or Genseric once boarded the great galleys in the Mediterranean for the conquest of Rome. Alexander failed because he had neither Kiel nor Essen behind him. Napoleon because he was first and last a soldier. But to the military power of a Caesar the Kaiser imagined that he had added the organization of a Carnot, the economic grip of a Colbert, all supported by the scientific resource of a regiment of Stephensons and Kelvins, of Edisons and Marconis.

That was the dream which passed before the eyes of the Kaiser, in those August nights, on the balcony of the castle in Berlin, as he watched the waves and waves of men and women filling the great square beneath, singing the battle songs of Germany. And the realization of them comes today in defeat and in disaster, with his armies recoiling on the Rhine, leaving only a desert and a cemetery behind them; and with the Inter-Allied Labor Men and Socialists meeting in a London hall, without any of the pomp of the Ritter-Saal, to place the veto of the allied proletariat upon every one of his hopes. The program of the Conference is one which will have to be reckoned with when the time comes. It is the first effort of organized international labor to impose a political program not merely on the countries it represents, but upon the civilized world. And the remarkable part of the proceedings is the fact of the calm assurance of those taking part in it, of their ability to make good their claims. The relations of capital and labor were not in evidence at the opening meeting. These are largely questions which will have to be dealt with in national rather than international gatherings. The views of the delegates are, no doubt, too conflicting to make any agreement possible. For instance, the free-traders of Great Britain would find themselves in immediate conflict with the protectionists of the United States, and the supporters of imperial preference with those of an allied Zollverein. In such circumstances discretion was, no doubt, the better part of valor; but the meeting listened attentively to the report of the American delegates, which laid down the terms of the international bases on which alone the American Federation of Labor believes a permanent peace can be satisfactorily negotiated.

The document read by Mr. Gompers was an essentially sane and moderate statement of the aims of Labor, but it will be interesting to see its treatment by all sorts and conditions of nations when the time for its consideration comes. The Anglo-Saxon mind is by no means the mind of the Finn or the Lithuanian, the Magyar or the Ruman, the Latin or the Scandinavian. It is just here that the ideal of the federation of the world is in danger of shipwreck. The people who have preached this federation, no matter how well meaning, have never yet realized the fact that the only common basis of agreement is an identical way of looking at political, social, and economic questions. Precisely the same difficulty faces the people who hope to establish peace by a League of Nations. The only means by which peace ever can be permanently established is by the destruction of the qualities in the human mind which make for war. It is this common way of looking at matters which has drawn the Germans of the German Empire into union with the Germans of the Austrian Empire. It is just because the Slav and the Czech look at the whole world from a different point of view to the German, that the federation of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires has

broken down in practice. The German from Berlin and the German from Vienna may regard political questions from the standpoint of a common mentality, but there is no more agreement between the German from Vienna, the Czech from Prague, the Latin from Trieste, or the Slav from Agram, than there is between a Hidalgo out of Spain and a Little Russian. It is just because of this common mentality that the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race must, in spite of every machination to the contrary, eventually join hands in supporting the ideas of government which are common to them both. But those ideas which they hold in common do not exist in common between them and the German or even the Latin, and it is here that the difficulty arises.

A federated world must agree on Principle, otherwise the federation is disintegrated at its source. There is the real difficulty before the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialist Conference, though the members of it have not really begun to see their own difficulties. To imagine, for a moment, that a political agreement can take the place of mental unity is a misunderstanding of the elements of causation. Just as the hope that a League of Nations can maintain peace, whilst the nations composing it are animated by thoughts of strife, is a mere effort to demonstrate the identity of contraries. These are dreams too, even as the Kaiser's.

To take a simile from the Bible, unity alone is possible when Alpha and Omega are both based on Principle. Until that condition is reached you may call Alpha Alpha, and Omega Omega, but they will remain the beginning and end of discord.

Why Do They Hesitate?

NOT now, but later, and perhaps soon, the influences that are operating to prevent certain of the South American republics from taking an obvious and a natural course, and one that would not only correspond with the expressed sentiments of their peoples and their governments, but advance them greatly in the estimation of that part of the world whose esteem will be worth having in the years to come, will be uncovered. There are three of these republics in particular, Argentina, Chile, and Peru. The latter now calls for special attention.

Peru has no regard for Germany, nor need it any longer be fearful of that nation. In a way, it has recently shown that Germany has lost its respect, and, in seizing German interned ships and turning them over to the United States, it has given what may be pronounced indubitable evidence of its contempt for the Berlin Government. There has not been reasonable ground for doubting Peru's sympathy for the Allies at any time. Since the United States entered the conflict, assurances have frequently come out of Lima which have left no doubt as to the friendly attitude of the southern republic toward the United States. Almost a year ago Peru severed diplomatic relations with Germany, as a result of the failure of the Berlin Foreign Office to satisfy Peru's demand for reparation on account of the destruction of some of its ships, and since then, on several occasions, the Lima Government has been on the point of declaring war against Germany, as it was but a few days ago, only to halt in its final decision.

In the more important group of South American republics, Brazil alone has taken the extreme step, and Brazil alone is of Portuguese origin. South of the Isthmus, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay, among the Spanish-American republics, have severed diplomatic relations, but not one of them has declared war, as have Cuba, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The impression, therefore, is gaining ground that this reluctance is not due so much to fear of any risk that might be involved, so far as Germany is concerned, as to a desire that in this, as in the taking of other important steps hereafter, there shall be some evidence of that unanimity of action which will prove the existence of something more than sentiment in the movement for the continental solidarity so much talked of.

The case is one that affords food for interesting speculation, but thus far there is nothing substantial upon which to base an entirely satisfying theory. Doubtless pro-German propaganda is still active, but when all the circumstances are considered, it is very difficult to see how Argentina, Chile, and Peru could be dissuaded, by influences external to the lower continent, from going the whole way.

Bis Dat Qui Cito Dat

IN FEW modern instances has the old Latin proverb Bis dat qui cito dat. He gives twice who gives promptly, been more entirely applicable than in the great matter lying between the British Government and India, namely, the question of responsible government. For more than a year now, ever since, in fact, Mr. Montagu's famous pronouncement in the British House of Commons, in August, 1917, in which he definitely declared responsible government for India to be "the policy of His Majesty's Government," India has been looking confidently to Great Britain for a definite and continuous activity toward this end.

In his speech in the House of Commons, thirteen months ago, Mr. Montagu gave India very clearly to understand that the days when the great issue could be shelved, or would be shelved, were over. As he himself put it, he was going out to India to "make a practical beginning." In due course, Mr. Montagu went out to India, made his remarkable inquiry, and published, in conjunction with the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, his report. Up to that point the practical beginning had given every promise of developing into steady and methodical work upon the great problem, work which should suffer no interruption until the whole problem was placed well on the way to solving itself. Then came a break. The Montagu-Chelmsford report was made public. It was discussed in the press and received in India, if not with unity of opinion, certainly with the most overwhelming interest. The obvious next step was for Parliament to take action upon it, to make a practical beginning on its share of the task. Parliament, however, was clearly indisposed to act. It was insisted that the tremen-

dous task of the war occupied both Houses to the exclusion of all else, and it was very generally understood that there was a strong desire to shelve the whole matter until after the war.

Just at this point, Mr. Lionel Curtis intervened with his timely warning contained in a letter to The Times, in the course of which he insisted that if Great Britain was to keep her faith with India beyond question, "not a day must be lost." Parliament, he maintained, in effect, should not adjourn until it had taken action of some sort. For some time it looked as if no action would be taken, and then, at the eleventh hour, came the decision, announced by Mr. Montagu, to appoint a subsidiary committee to carry the matter a step further by working out the question of electorates and transferred subjects.

Now, that these committees were appointed at all is a matter for congratulation, but it cannot be insisted too often, or too strongly, that the way in which the British Parliament approaches this question is a matter of supreme importance. As Mr. Lionel Curtis has repeatedly pointed out, the Indian has unbounded faith in the Parliament at Westminster, but if Parliament, in regard to this matter, has to be goaded into action at every turn of the road, the whole movement, as far as India is concerned, will be deprived of that cordial good will, and that opportunity for a more intelligent understanding between the two countries, which the solution of the problem affords.

There are wide differences of opinion on the question of responsible government, in India and in the United Kingdom. The Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, as the latest news on the matter shows clearly enough, are very far from seeing eye to eye with the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu on this question. But there is, in India, an underlying loyalty to the government of the British Raj which is strong enough to carry the most complete structure of responsible government within the Empire. As in the case of all great foundations, however, its strongest elements are the least tangible. And amongst these elements, trust in the Mother of Parliaments is not the least important. No one doubts that the intentions of the British Parliament toward India are the best, but for this very reason, Parliament would do well to see to it that its intentions are not misunderstood. Nothing is more likely to give rise to misunderstanding than tardy giving.

Richard Jordan Gatling

THE centenary of the reputed inventor of the first practical machine gun, Richard Jordan Gatling, took place on the 12th of the present month, unmarked by any noticeable observance; yet half a century ago he was in the enjoyment of world-wide celebrity, for, toward the close of the Civil War in the United States, the Gatling gun and its performances were occupying the place in military esteem and in popular thought that, twenty years later, was filled by Hiram Stevens Maxim and the Maxim gun, and that has now been monopolized by Lewis and Browning and the automatic weapons bearing their names.

Gatling was a typical American inventor, as typical perhaps as Franklin, Fulton, Whitney, Howe, Morse, Goodyear, Ericsson, McCormick, Edison, Bell, and the rest. That is to say, if he was not inventing one device he was inventing another. In the early years of American invention the country was mainly agricultural; therefore, inventions and the application of inventions calculated to help the agriculturist were regarded with great consideration. The cotton industry attracted the attention of many inventors. Whitney, with his gin, multiplied the commercial value of that great staple, and what Whitney did for cotton McCormick did for the cultivation and harvesting of the smaller cereals.

Gatling's first invention, however, if it can be so called, was of a screw propeller for watercraft; he had finished it, and had sought a patent for it, only to discover that he had been preceded by Ericsson. Then he devised a machine for sowing wheat in drills, the first of the modern automatic planters, and then, strange to say, he abandoned invention, for a time, to study medicine and to obtain a license to practice. But this was a mere digression. Even while following his new profession he was thinking out a method of developing power by means of compressed air, and at the same time was bringing to perfection a double-acting hemp brake. The latter two inventions have since been amplified.

It was in the years 1861-2 that he produced his repeating gun, and it may be interesting to note, in this connection, as illustrative of the fact that red tape in the War Department at Washington is no new thing, that the Civil War was almost over before he received his first order from the government, although he had proved, to the satisfaction of capable investigators, long before, that his weapon would fire from 200 to 300 shots a minute. After the war he met with much greater success in placing his gun abroad than at home, the ratio of sales in Great Britain as compared with the United States, for example, being as about three to one in favor of the former.

French military experts were quick to see the good points in the Gatling gun, and to adopt them in remodeling the Mitrailleuse, of which they made much use in the war of 1870. This gun proved, on that occasion, unequal to the Prussian Needle gun, not because of any lack of intrinsic merit, but because the French common soldier was, under the Empire, inadequately trained for handling it. It has found more worthy expression, and has met with far greater success, in the present war. The Gatling gun and the present Mitrailleuse differ widely in some features of construction, but in essential particulars the newer represents a further application of the idea underlying the mechanism of the older gun.

Since Gatling's time many machine guns have come into use; as many types have been abandoned. There have been the Gardner, the Nordenfeli, the Maxim Automatic, and rapid-fire guns bearing such names as Hotchkiss, Driggs-Schroeder, Krupp, and so on, not taking into account the machine and rapid-fire weapons employed in the present conflict; but Gatling's concept has persisted in the construction of most of them.

It would not, however, be correct to call Gatling the

inventor of the machine gun, for it cannot be said, with regard to accuracy, that the machine gun was ever invented. It is the result of development, of evolution in mechanics. Gatling, nevertheless, is entitled to the credit of devising, as already stated, the first practical automatic rapid-firer.

He was a North Carolinian; his immediate and most successful successor in many years, Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, was a State of Maine Yankee, who also from youth had a penchant for inventing things, but who, like some others in his line who might be mentioned, received little encouragement until he took his principal invention to England, of which country he became a citizen.

Notes and Comments

ENEMIES of M. Clemenceau are never tired of pointing the finger at him as being, at best, indifferent to the League of Nations project. That this is so has been contradicted repeatedly and on very good authority, and here is an anecdote which should dispose of the fallacy once and for all. It was related by M. Ferdinand Buisson at a recent meeting of the executive of the Radical Party. M. Léon Bourgeois, said M. Buisson, had been reproaching M. Clemenceau for having spoken in a slighting manner of the League of Nations scheme—"Cannot you see what weight your words may have?" he added.

"You must not," replied M. Clemenceau, "attach too much importance to a humorous remark made by me to which I did not attach the importance which has been given to it by others. Look at these resolutions taken at a recent allied conference and read the last lines. You see, following the phrase 'to put an end to violence,' written in my own handwriting, are some words added at my request. These words are: 'And to introduce the régime of organized law for the world.' That means the League of Nations."

IN NEW YORK, Massachusetts, and some other states of the American Union, it has been decided, among party leaders, to adjourn all political campaigning and discussion until after the fourth Liberty loan drive has been successfully carried through. This is genuinely patriotic. When it is considered how much party leaders have to say at this time, and how desirous they are of saying it, their willingness to keep silent for a season assumes, indeed, the nature of heroic sacrifice.

"WHEN you have no case," counseled the lawyer, "abuse the plaintiff's attorney." The point of the Kaiser's speech at Essen lay not so much in what he said as in what he did. He simply took all the crimes and outrages with which humanity has charged him and his people and laid them upon the Allies as a scapegoat.

THE perplexing puzzles which have often resulted from the common assumption by Negroes of the name of Johnson have just had a parallel at the military receiving depot at Camp Pike, in Arkansas. This time the perplexing name was not "John Johnson," but "Willie Turner," and the confusion arose out of the circumstance that, in a certain Louisiana town, there were three Negroes of that name. One of them arrived at the camp without his draft papers but carrying a card from his draft board notifying him to report, although it seems that he was beyond the draft age. A second Willie Turner then arrived bearing his draft papers but no notification card. He declared that he had been sent on, although he had never been notified to report. Whilst the officers were endeavoring to comprehend the situation, a telegram arrived from the Louisiana draft board notifying them that Willie Turner, ordered to report with the quota, had failed to report and was being held in custody. Evidently all has now been settled properly. Anyway, there is only one of the three Willie Turners in the army.

FROM all parts of the United States news of the abandonment of the German language and German music by the schools continues to be received. There is also in progress a general searching for and weeding out of German rendered into English in school textbooks. As for music, the action of the Los Angeles Musicians Protective Association furnishes an interesting example. A rule has been adopted by that organization under which any of its members who may be convicted of playing music that originated beyond the Rhine will be fined \$5 for the first offense, \$10 for the second, and \$50 for the third. How he will be dealt with should he be guilty of a fourth offense is left to the imagination, but it is presumed that he will be content with allied music after losing the price of a Liberty loan bond by clinging too long to, say, Rheinberger or Richard Strauss.

THE United States Senator who complained of the brigading of "fresh American troops" with what he termed the tired and therefore inferior troops of the Allies on the western front, should read what Lieutenant-Colonel Repington has to say on the subject. He finds the British armies, physically and morally, in as "good shape" as ever. Apart from the fact that the majority of the troops today in the field is composed of comparatively fresh troops, has the Senator stopped to think of the superior fighting qualities which the world has always attributed to the "veteran"?

THE Watermen and Lightermen of London have lent their hall to a conciliation committee for dealing with disputes on the Thames. The company is the modern representative of one of London's most ancient guilds, which exercised its rule on the river with a rod of iron. The Watermen used to have a court of their own before which offenders were tried, very often for indulging rather too freely in unparliamentary language. It used to be quite a boast with Dr. Johnson that in a wordy encounter with a Thames waterman he had had very much the better of it.